

## 'Minimum credible deterrent' plan

## Thatcher will assure Russia over Trident

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

MRS Thatcher will assure President Gorbachov during talks in Moscow on Friday that Britain wishes to maintain only the minimum credible nuclear deterrent.

Mr Gorbachov raised the question of Britain buying US Trident missiles during his Washington summit with President Bush last week. However, Mrs Thatcher will make it clear that Britain is buying only the minimum number required.

Although the figure is classified, Britain is believed to be buying about 100 Trident missiles, without warheads, for £1 billion. The warheads will be of British design and are being developed by the Atomic Weapons Establishment at Aldermaston in Berkshire.

In previous talks, the Soviet leader has accepted Mrs Thatcher's arguments for keeping the British deterrent out of the first phase of strategic arms talks, but Moscow is likely to put more pressure on Britain now that Mr Bush and Mr Gorbachov have agreed to pursue follow-on negotiations once a Start I treaty has been signed.

The Government argues that, although the size and capability of the Trident deterrent will be immensely superior to the existing Polaris system, it still represents only a tiny proportion of the two superpower arsenals. The Government believes that the British deterrent should be considered for inclusion in

Start negotiations only after the American and Soviet arsenals have been "substantially" reduced.

Mrs Thatcher was briefed by President Bush on the Washington talks during a 20-minute telephone call on Sunday night. Mr Bush told her that he had reached a good accord with Mr Gorbachov. They discussed the implications of the summit for her talks with the Soviet leader during her four-day trip to the Soviet Union this week.

She will support the view underlined by Mr Bush that a united Germany must be part of the Nato alliance, which is opposed by the Soviet side and led to significant differences at the Washington summit. Mrs Thatcher argues that it is essential for the continued security of the West that a united Germany remains part of Nato and that the alliance should continue to have nuclear weapons based in Germany. She accepts, however, that the Soviet Union's security concerns should be met by allowing Soviet forces to remain there for a transitional period.

On another unresolved issue, Mrs Thatcher will continue to press Mr Gorbachov to increase discussion with Lithuania on what she and the American president regard as a "soluble issue".

A third area of concern is that of Soviet Jewry. Mr Gorbachov indicated in Washington that he might reintroduce curbs on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union unless Israel provided guarantees that its new immigrants would not be settled in the occupied territories.

Mrs Thatcher has campaigned throughout her visits to the Soviet Union in recent years for increased Jewish emigration. Last night, government sources said: "She hasn't spent all those years pressing the issue to drop it now."

Downing Street is not yet taking the threat of immigration curbs too seriously, taking the view that there is no evidence yet of a cutback. Mrs Thatcher has issued a warning that Israel should not attempt to settle Jewish immigrants in occupied territories.

The Prime Minister flies to Moscow on Thursday after addressing the Nato foreign ministers' meeting at Turnberry in Scotland. She will have talks with Mr Gorbachov on Friday before going to Kiev on Saturday for the

opening of the month-long British trade fair. On Sunday she flies on to Armenia to open the Lord Byron school in Lennakan, which was built with donations from Britain after the earthquake in December 1988.

Mrs Thatcher plans to use her visit to give Mr Gorbachov all the help she can to overcome his domestic troubles. She will be offering a package of British aid in the form of management and training schemes to help turn around the Soviet economy.

● COPENHAGEN: The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, last night described the US-Soviet summit in Washington as a significant event of modern history, adding that he was sure a solution to the problem of German reunification would be found within the framework of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (Christopher Follett writes).

"The Washington summit represented a very important event in modern history, creating a good mutual understanding between the two presidents on questions of European security structure," Mr Shevardnadze said as he emerged from a meeting in Copenhagen with his Danish counterpart, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who is to host a three-and-a-half week long CSCE conference on human rights, starting today in the Danish capital.

"On the German unity question, we must respect international law and the Potsdam agreement of 1945," Mr Shevardnadze added. "The agreement stipulates that the four victorious powers in World War Two should decide all questions in connection with the future of Germany... we will find a solution at upcoming meetings to present to all 35 CSCE nations for their approval. We want a solution acceptable to the German and all other people in Europe."

● SAN FRANCISCO: Mr Gorbachov and former President Reagan, partners in breaking the Cold War ice in five summits, warmly greeted each other yesterday when they said they looked forward to closer East-West ties.

The reunion gave Mr Gorbachov an opportunity to enlist Mr Reagan's help in winning conservative support for arms and trade pacts signed last week.

Mania factor, page 10

## Paris and Bonn defy EC beef ultimatum

By MICHAEL HORNBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

FRANCE and West Germany yesterday ignored an ultimatum from the European Commission in Brussels to lift bans on the import of British beef imposed ostensibly because of fears that the consumers might be harmed by the "mad cow" disease.

Last Friday the Commission gave until 6pm yesterday before starting legal proceedings against the two countries. However, Mr Raymond MacSharry, the European Commissioner for Agriculture, disclosed last night that no action would be started against Bonn and Paris

before an emergency meeting of EC agriculture ministers in Brussels tomorrow at which he expected the bans would be lifted.

In London, Mr John Gummer, the Minister of Agriculture, said he regretted the bans were still in place, but accepted that it was up to the Commission to decide what should be done.

Saudi Arabia announced yesterday that it was suspending beef imports from Britain because of BSE fears. Other non-EC countries banning British beef are Austria, Bahrain and Egypt.



Tackled: Lee Forster being escorted by Sardinian police into court in Cagliari yesterday, where he pleaded guilty to theft and criminal damage

## Seat belts in coaches demanded by Britain

By MICHAEL HORSNELL AND PHILIP JACOBSON

A JUDICIAL investigation into the weekend road crash in France which left 11 Britons dead was opened yesterday as the British Government renewed calls for compulsory seat belts on coaches.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, secretary of State for Transport, said Britain would "use this awful tragedy" to press the European Community for the long-awaited safety measure. Last night there were indications that the French, who have for long opposed the idea, would support a proposal before the Council of Ministers for belts to be fitted to the front seats only.

In France Dr Jean Louis Huxson, director of the Auxerre region's special accident unit, praised the courage and dignity of the injured and those who helped them. He said the combination of internal and external injuries, from brain damage to fractures and serious wounds, was particularly striking.

Nine of the injured were last night still in critical condition: three were transferred by helicopter to specialist hospitals in and around Paris a few hours after last Sunday's crash. But 20 people were preparing to return to England after treatment and another 14 were said to be stable.

Police were waiting to interview the driver of the coach, Mr John Johnston, aged 42. Although police have indicated that the vehicle was travelling at "excessive speed" when a tyre blew out on the A6 motorway near Joigny, it is understood that Mr Johnston has denied it.

The first moves in the judicial investigation, automatically opened when there are fatalities, were taken in the town of Sens, near Auxerre, where the local public prosecutor formally laid an "information" concerning the incident. An investigating magistrate in Sens is expected to begin gathering evidence today.

Seat belts demand, page 7  
Leading article, page 13

## Nine are questioned by anti-terrorist police

By CRAIG SETON and STEWART TENDLER

NINE people were being questioned yesterday by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch and Staffordshire detectives investigating the IRA campaign on the mainland.

Six of the nine, four men and two women, were arrested after the Yard found a red Peugeot which police believe is linked to an arms incident two weeks ago. The other three, all men, are being questioned by Staffordshire officers in the hunt for the gunmen who shot down a young soldier and wounded two others at Lichfield City railway station last Friday.

The six being questioned by the Yard, all said to be Irish, are being held at Paddington Green police station, west London. Police have been looking for the Peugeot, discovered in north London, since a Ford Cortina was stopped by traffic officers early on May 22 in Wood Green, north London, and was found to be carrying two loaded AK47 assault rifles.

A Peugeot with Northern Irish number plates is thought

to have been following the Cortina. Police later searched a Peugeot 205 car found in Shepherd's Bush, west London, which was eliminated from the hunt.

Police believe they have found the car they were looking for, but have not found arms or explosives. As officers question the six a search is continuing for an arms cache in the Home Counties.

News that Staffordshire officers were questioning three men, arrested in London, came yesterday as police disclosed that a car, believed to have been used by terrorists in their escape, was seen parked outside the station shortly before the three recruits were shot. Later it was seen being driven south at high speed on the A38 near the city.

Mr Bevington said Staffordshire detectives were interviewing the three men in London. "It is too early at this time to say whether they may have any bearing at all on this investigation," he said. He said police wanted to trace a red Cortina car with a black

vinyl roof that was seen parked at the front of Lichfield station 15 to 20 minutes before the shooting; three men were seen in the car.

The soldiers were from the Whittington Barracks, three miles from Lichfield. One of them, Private William Davies, aged 19, died from his wounds in hospital.

A similar vehicle containing three men had also been seen in Upper St John's Street on the A51 leading out of Lichfield at about the time of the shooting. After the shooting, Mr Bevington said, a red Cortina containing three men was seen being driven erratically on the A38.

British Transport Police began an investigation at 14 stations with direct links with Lichfield to trace passengers who might have witnessed the shooting. Mr Bevington said the train the recruits had intended to catch was late and none of its passengers would have witnessed the shooting.

Photograph, page 2  
Extradition plea, page 2

## England Cup fans jailed

By JOHN GOODBODY  
SPORTS NEWS CORRESPONDENT

ENGLAND football followers received a warning yesterday of the severity of Sardinian justice, when three supporters were jailed for 20 days on criminal damage and theft charges to mark the start of the legal campaign to stop hooligans spoiling the World Cup.

The trio, who were also fined £100, will miss all three England games in the first round of the tournament, which begins on Friday, England's opening match is against the Republic of Ireland in Cagliari next Monday.

Mr Bobby Robson, the England manager, said: "It is good to have the support here and good to be enthusiastic but we want supporters to let everyone else enjoy the World Cup as well."

In London Mr Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, said: "Let this be a warning to everyone going to Sardinia that anyone, who steps out of line, is likely to be dealt with fairly harshly."

In the first cases of hooliganism by England followers Continued on page 22, col 7

## Deadlock over war crimes Bill

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

A CONSTITUTIONAL confrontation between the Commons and the House of Lords is looming as peers speak out against the Government's legislation to hold Nazi war crime trials in Britain.

A split emerged last night between Commons and Lords Ministers over the procedural rights of the upper House to kill off a government bill which MPs had passed by a majority of four to one.

Several legal heavyweights vowed to fight the legislation through every stage in the Lords if necessary because of their objection to the changes it would make in British law.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the former Lord Chancellor, said peers were being invited to commit "an indelible stain" on the British system of justice. "We are not to be

bullied in this House; not to be blackmailed; not to be intimidated, but to do that which is right in the sight of the Lord, if we can see that which is right in the sight of the Lord, and I know where my conscience will lead me to vote."

Aides to Mrs Thatcher and Mr David Waddington, Home Secretary, made clear that the Lords would exceed its powers to reject the Bill, and said it would be forced through.

However, Tory peers have been assured by Lord Belstead, Leader of the Lords, and the Chief Whip, Lord Denham, that rules inhibiting the Lords from rejecting government legislation do not apply because both Houses had a free vote.

Parliament, page 8  
Political sketch, page 22

## Merger points way to Heart of Hibernian

By KERRY GILL

THE hyperbole of football, for once, was justified last night as the Scottish soccer world was rocked to its foundations as it emerged that the two Edinburgh-based premier division clubs of Hearts and Hibernian were on the point of a merger.

Hearts Football Club announced that it was preparing a £6.1 million takeover bid for Hibernian, a disclosure that left Hibs' supporters ashen-faced after more than 100 years of intense rivalry.

A merger between the clubs, previously almost as unthinkable as an accord between Rangers and Celtic, could leave Edinburgh with a single team capable of challenging



either of the two Glasgow clubs for football ascendancy north of the Border.

Hibernian was formed in 1875, just one year after Heart of Midlothian, and the seal set for a cross-city rivalry every bit as acute as that between Glasgow's "old firm" of Rangers and Celtic.

With their green and white



strips, Hibernian have always been regarded as enjoying Catholic support, while Hearts, in maroon, tended to attract fans from the Protestant majority. Hibs, as the team is known, was founded by Catholic priests.

The club went defunct before the turn of the century and was reformed, but as a

nominal interdenominational side.

Inco, the property company which holds a majority shareholding in Hibs, is expected to accept almost double the market value of Hearts' 20.5p share price, valuing the Easter Road club at more than £6 million. Mr Wallace Mercer, the chairman of Hearts, has bid 40p a share. Details of the planned takeover are expected to be announced today, but last night Mr David Duff, Hibs' chairman, issued a statement saying: "I am aware that a cash bid for the whole share capital of Edinburgh Hibernian plc will be made by Heart of Midlothian Football Club plc. The offer document has

not been seen by the directors of Edinburgh Hibernian plc and accordingly the board must reserve judgement and comment until the offer document has been posted."

Hibernian is currently struggling with substantial debts and a merged, single club could be expected to use a proposed new 25,000-seat stadium planned by Hearts on the outskirts of Edinburgh within the city's green belt.

Mr Brian Hall, a taxi driver, voiced the Scottish fans' reaction: "My father used to take me to Easter Road. He'll be turning in his grave today."

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Merger details, page 44

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# Pressure on Europe to follow Britain's pollution penalties

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Government will today press European governments to follow Britain's lead in imposing severe criminal penalties against polluters.

Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, is to tell European justice ministers in Istanbul of imminent legislation in Britain under which serious polluters could face unlimited fines and levels of compensation and up to two years in prison.

Under the plans, contained in the criminal justice White Paper and expected to be in a Bill in the next session of Parliament, magistrates will be given powers to impose fines of up to £20,000. Under the Government's proposals courts will be able to take account of the profits made by a company through its pollution activity in deciding what penalty to impose. In theory fines could run into millions of pounds.

Mr Patten is to argue that any attempt to weaken environmental standards in Europe must be resisted. He is to welcome a report from the West German Ministry of Justice which will form the basis for today's talks. He will, however, reject its call to allow polluters an incentive to earn immunity from punishment by taking remedial action.

He said yesterday: "This could weaken environmental standards by encouraging

risks to be taken on the basis that matters can always be put right later. Where the environment is concerned, they can not, and the cost of trying to do so is often greater than the polluter expected. We must retain expectation of severe penalties for causing environmental harm."

He added: "There is increasing public concern throughout Europe about activities which can damage the quality of life. In the UK we endeavour to use the criminal law to protect the public from actions which pose a threat to that quality."

It was prudent, he said, to take the preventive approach. He said: "If people ignore these laws we think they should be punished properly and that the punishment should take account of any profits or savings that have resulted."

Mr Patten plans to argue at today's Council of Europe conference of justice ministers that there should be a joint policy of prevention to combat environmental harm combined with severe penalties in the hands of the courts.

He said that the criminal law should be applied not just to cases where damage occurred but where activity was going on in a way that made the risk of environmental damage likely.

The Government is hoping

that its new powers will make the enforcement authorities, notably the National Rivers Authority, more likely to pursue action against the serious polluters.

Mrs Ann Taylor, Labour's environment spokesman, accused the Government yesterday of adopting a "high risk" strategy to the environment. "The Government is gambling on something turning up to solve environmental problems while it sits back and contributes to making them worse," she said.

"The attitude of the Government on global warming is to do nothing and wait for other countries to take action. By that time it will be too little, too late."

Industrialized countries will be urged to meet the worldwide costs of tackling global warming at a parliamentary lobby to mark World Environment Day today (Ruth Gledhill writes).

Glenda Jackson, the actress and Labour candidate for Hampstead and Highgate, is one of a number of speakers scheduled to address the meeting, organized by the United Nations Association.

The lobby will focus on recent UN reports which have shown that global warming could raise average temperatures by 5 deg C, leading to floods, droughts and storms.



A trolley marking the spot yesterday on the platform at Lichfield station, Staffordshire, where three young soldiers were shot on Friday night

## Irish Opposition ask Europe to act on IRA

By EDWARD GORMAN  
IRISH AFFAIRS  
CORRESPONDENT

A SENIOR Opposition politician in the Irish Republic yesterday called for a new European treaty on extradition and increased co-operation between European police forces to combat IRA operations.

Mr John Bruton, deputy leader of Ireland's main Opposition party, Fine Gael, said the European Convention on the Suppression of Terror-

ism, under which IRA suspects could be extradited between member states, was "completely inadequate".

He added that Ireland's own extradition legislation which, since 1987, has been in conformity with the European Convention, was by implication also inadequate. Both allowed certain offences to fall under a so-called "political" exemption which would prevent extradition.

Mr Bruton said he had tabled a motion at the Council

of Europe calling for amendments to the convention. His call is the latest move by Opposition leaders in the Republic in their campaign for reform of extradition law. After decisions by the Supreme Court not to extradite two convicted IRA men and a third suspected of serious offences in the past two months, Mr Charles Haughey, the prime minister, has come under increasing pressure to accede to demands for reform. Early last month, Mr Des

O'Malley, leader of the Progressive Democrats who hold two Cabinet seats in Mr Haughey's coalition Government, called for watertight arrangements with Britain.

After the killing of two Australian lawyers by the IRA in The Netherlands 10 days ago, the Lichfield shooting in which one soldier died and the attack in Dortmund early on Saturday in which an Army major was killed, Mrs Thatcher also renewed her public pressure on Mr Haughey.

However, Mr Haughey and Mr Ray Burke, the Minister for Justice, have resisted calls for a fresh look at extradition law. Mr Haughey said recently that he believed the 1987 Act to be adequate and has since indicated he would like to see the Act tested before considering whether it needed amendment. He faces a grassroots revolt in his party if he commits himself to tightening the law.

Mr Bruton also called for greater co-operation between European police forces to counter IRA activity which has capitalized on the ease with which active service units can commit violence in one country and then quickly slip across a border.

Recent IRA attacks in Europe are expected to be discussed at the meeting this month of European interior and justice ministers in Dublin. The agenda includes internal security in the EC with the removal of borders after 1992, and improving relations between police forces.

● The Loyalist Ulster Volunteer Force said last night it had killed a 60-year-old Roman Catholic father of five at his home early yesterday. It said, however, the killing was a

mistake and the man was not the intended victim. Mr Patrick Boyle was playing cards with his sons Michael and Paul when two or three masked men fired at them through a window.

Mr Boyle, of the hamlet of Anaghmore near Portadown, Co. Antrim, died almost immediately. His son Michael, in his mid-twenties, was described as "seriously ill" with a bullet wound to the stomach. Paul was in a stable condition.

● Mr Gerry Adams, President of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, refused yesterday to condemn the murder of two soldiers on Friday (Tom Giles writes).

While not condoning the action of the IRA in shooting Private William Davies, aged 19, at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, and Major Michael Dillon-Lee in Dortmund, Mr Adams stopped short of the outright condemnation he afforded to the killing of the two Australian lawyers.

## Action on war crimes scheduled

What amounts to an unofficial war crimes trial is scheduled to open today in Edinburgh's Court of Session when *The Times* faces a £600,000 defamation action brought by Mr Antonas Gecas, a former mining engineer (Kerry Gill writes).

Mr Gecas, who came to Britain in 1947, is suing *Times* Newspapers following the publication of two articles which appeared in August, 1987, in which it was alleged that he was involved in war crimes while a member of the Lithuanian Auxiliary Police Battalion during 1941.

Mr Gecas is expected to claim that he has been the subject of a smear campaign by the Soviet Union.

## Top Tory quits

Mr John Mackay, chief executive of the Scottish Conservative party since 1987, said last night that he is to resign. He denied speculation that he was being considered for the post of CBI Scottish director and that he did not get on with the Scottish party chairman, Mr Michael Forsyth.

## Listings limit

The television listings duopoly enjoyed by *Radio Times* and *TV Times* will be ended on March 1 next year, the Government announced yesterday. The delay is to give broadcasters time to prepare for the supply of more information and to enable negotiation of fees.

## King's Library

Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, announced the final phase of the British Library scheme will cost £150 million, bringing the total to £450 million by the time of completion in 1996. The central part of the final phase is to be the King's Library. George III's collection of 65,000 volumes.

## Jail siege ends

An eight-hour siege ended peacefully after negotiations yesterday at Full Sutton maximum security prison, near York, when protesters dismantled makeshift barriers and went back to their cells. Police were called to the prison, which houses terrorists and dangerous criminals.

## CORRECTION

A report in later editions yesterday about Mr John Martin, a founder member of the SDP, was accompanied incorrectly by a photograph of Mr John Martin, chairman of Martin The Newsagent plc.

Byline: The Times overseas editions. Australia: \$10.00. Belgium: \$10.00. Canada: \$10.00. Denmark: \$10.00. France: \$10.00. Germany: \$10.00. Greece: \$10.00. Hong Kong: \$10.00. India: \$10.00. Italy: \$10.00. Japan: \$10.00. Korea: \$10.00. Malaysia: \$10.00. Mexico: \$10.00. New Zealand: \$10.00. Norway: \$10.00. Portugal: \$10.00. Singapore: \$10.00. South Africa: \$10.00. Sweden: \$10.00. Switzerland: \$10.00. Taiwan: \$10.00. Thailand: \$10.00. USA: \$10.00.

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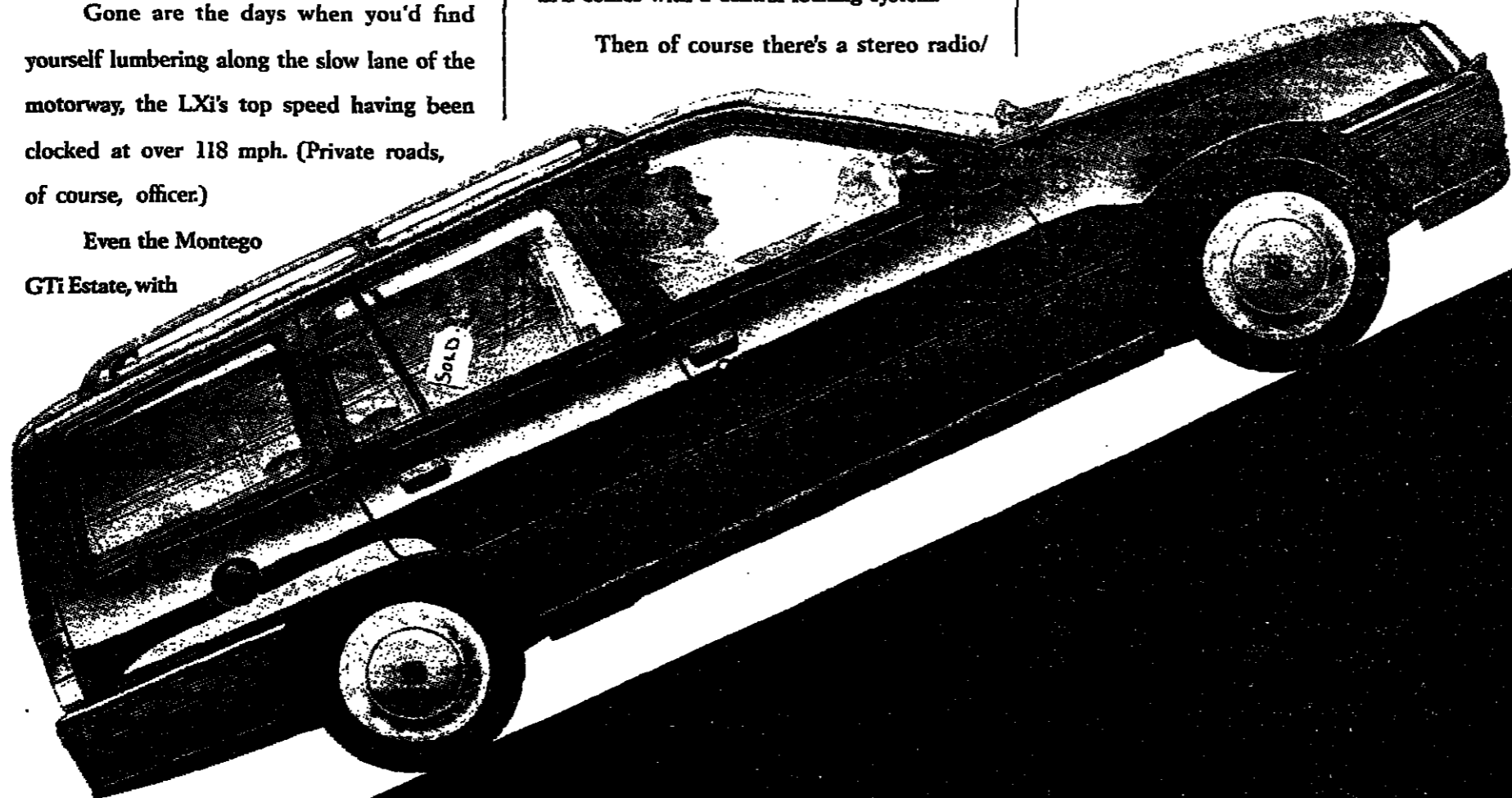
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# Convictions on Sunday trading are quashed

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

SUNDAY trading convictions against two DIY stores were quashed at the High Court yesterday in an important judgement that could fuel a campaign to clarify the law on this point.

The case involved the sale of products worth about £4,250,000 and cost the taxpayer an estimated £100,000 in legal costs. In the action, brought by Peterborough City Council, Payless Ltd and W H Smith Do-It-All Ltd were convicted by magistrates in 1988 of breaches of the Shops Act 1950. That decision was quashed yesterday by two appeal judges, who said they had to take into account a recent European Court ruling on Sunday trading. Article 30 of the Treaty of Rome, promoting unfettered free trade within the EC, had to take precedence over the UK Shops Act "for the purposes of the present case", it was ruled.

The judgement came three weeks after another local authority won its High Court case for a temporary injunction banning Sunday trading at stores in the West Yorkshire towns of Huddersfield and Dewsbury. That injunction, against Wickes Building Supplies Ltd, was granted to Kirklees Borough Council pending a full hearing of its application for a permanent ban.

## Million arthritics 'could be helped'

ONE million arthritis sufferers have never seen a specialist who might be able to ease their pain or even get them walking again, doctors said yesterday.

The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council said a survey it carried out showed about three million people were disabled - by arthritis in Britain. About half had not seen a specialist even though it might have affected their chances of avoiding disability.

Professor Paul Dieppe, a rheumatology consultant from Bristol University, estimated a million people with severe disability could still be helped substantially. The council's report cited dramatic cases of recovery in several "forgotten" patients who had been immobile for years.

"One lady developed rheumatoid arthritis many years ago but received very little treatment. The pain and stiffness caused her to take to a wheelchair and she became severely disabled," it said.

"By the time she was referred to the rheumatology department she was almost totally immobile and dependent on family and friends to help her wash, dress and eat."

Professor Dieppe said: "The rheumatologists were able to help ease the pain and stiffness and to reduce disease activity by the use of drugs and other therapy. The physiotherapists and occupational therapists got working on joints, muscles and functions and soon had her walking. After three weeks intensive treatment she was independent again."

He criticized the view that arthritis was "just part of getting old". The report, published at the launch of National Arthritis Week, said many more consultants were needed to treat patients.

Mersey had only 51 per cent of the optimum consultant cover while Northern Ireland had only 46 per cent.

Samantha Hellewell, aged four, of Mill Hill, north London, and Lee Cameron, aged six, of Bromley, south London, attended the council's conference in London to dispel the myth that arthritis was purely a disease of old age.

The Shopping Hours Reform Council said yesterday that the Government must act to clear up the confusion about the Sunday trading laws. Mr Roger Boaden, director of the council, said: "This is a very significant judgement. We are very concerned that it adds to the confusion."

"It is intolerable that different courts in different areas interpret the law differently. The Government simply has to act to change the law, it can no longer fudge the issue or wait any longer."

The campaigners said all shops should be allowed to trade on a Sunday afternoon, and some shops under 3,000 square feet should be permitted to sell a range of specified goods all day. Other alternatives would be a system of local authority licensing, to give them wider powers to make partial exemption orders for stores, or amending the fifth schedule to the Shops Act 1950 to reflect current consumer lifestyle and demands.

Yesterday's case centred on a wallpaper store set up at the Payless store in Bushfields, Orton Centre, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, and a brick trowel sold at the W H Smith Do-It-All Ltd store in Lincoln Road, Walton, Peterborough.

The city council argued it should not pay the costs of the action, even though it had lost, because it was merely trying to do its job in applying the law. The judges decided legal costs should be paid out of central funds.

The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg said, in November last year, that UK national courts must decide how to interpret the law. It held that a ban on Sunday trading was potentially incompatible with article 30 of the EC Treaty, but that courts must decide whether the circumstances of each individual case.

Magistrates throughout the country want clarification on the issue. At present local authorities take varying attitudes to enforcement. Some are active in their pursuit of any breaches, while others turn a blind eye. There were 647 prosecutions for Sunday trading in 1985, 724 in 1986, 646 in 1987 and 536 in 1988.

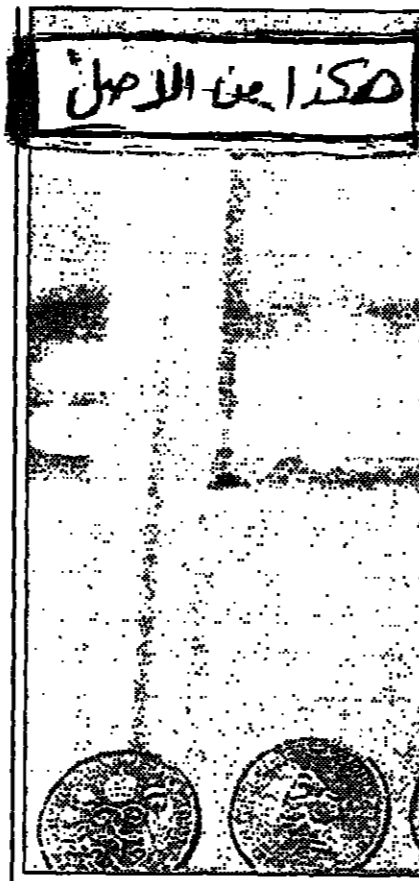
In Europe the position also varies considerably. In Scotland and Sweden there are no restrictions; in France there is no restriction on opening but there are laws relating to employing people; in Ireland, Portugal and Spain there are, in effect, no restrictions; in the Isle of Man there is partial deregulation; and in Germany the shops close on Sunday and Saturday afternoon.

THE West is idealizing *perestroika* and ignoring the internal "fight to the death" in the Soviet Union, Mr Oleg Vinogradov, artistic director of Kirov Ballet, said yesterday on the eve of his company's five-week British tour, which opens at the London Coliseum tonight.

"That the world wants to help is wonderful, but the question about what is happening has become ignored. It's not just another campaign, it's a fight to the death. A very very serious process," Mr Vinogradov said.

"Something quite terrible has happened. Everyone was shouting for *glasnost*, freedom, democracy, and now we have been offered all this no one will take it because no one knows what to do with it."

Mr Vinogradov, who was an outspoken proponent of free



Mr Keith Davies, production manager at the Royal Mint in Llantrisant, Gwent, carrying out quality control checks yesterday as the first commemorative £5 coin in Britain's history was struck. The coin, and some millions like it, will be available through banks and



post offices from August 4, to celebrate the 90th birthday of the Queen Mother (Robin Young writes). The Royal Mint has previously struck £5 coins, of smaller diameter in gold and silver alloys, to be sold at premium prices in brilliant and uncirculated condition

to collectors. The coins issued at their face value of £5 in August will be the first £5 coins released into general circulation, but there will also be limited editions for collectors at premium prices in gold, silver and cupro-nickel. The Queen Mother's birthday coin is the same

size as previous issues of commemorative crowns which had a nominal value of five shillings or 25p. The last commemorative crown was issued in 1981 to mark the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Royal Mint pointed out that the value of five shillings in

1951, when the first post-war crown was minted, is £3.27 today. "We thought it was time to increase the value of commemorative issues to take account of the change," a spokesman said. Coincidentally, the Bank of England will today unveil its new £5 note.

## Councils challenge poll tax right to cap

By DAVID SAPSTED

A FUNDAMENTAL challenge to the poll tax will be mounted in the High Court today by Labour-controlled local authorities which will argue that the Government has "utterly undermined" the whole basis of the community charge with a formula to cap 21 councils.

In a judicial review being sought by 19 of the Labour councils facing capping, the local authorities will contest the retrospective element of the Government's action and will argue that the process undermines the reason ministers gave for introducing the charge in the first place: local accountability.

Mr Peter Challis, a spokesman for the Local Government Information Unit, said yesterday: "From the moment the capping announcement was made, leaders of the capped authorities voiced their opinion that their authorities had been treated unfairly. Despite repeated requests, the Secretary of State for the Environment refused to say what formula he would use for capping."

"In court the authorities will be arguing that the Secretary of State's use of SSAs [standard spending assessments] is inappropriate for selecting councils to be capped. The Government has acknowledged the inadequacy of SSAs and is to review them. "Caps will mean cuts and councils are unhappy that their communities may be deprived of services they were elected to provide."

## Opposing groups join for study of family breakdown

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

AN ATTEMPT to establish some common ground about the breakdown of the traditional family is to be made by two leading think-tanks from opposing ends of the political spectrum. The free-market Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) and the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust have decided to join forces to see if they can agree the facts.

They will try to resolve one of the key controversies surrounding the rapid growth in one-parent families over the past 10 years: to what extent children are adversely affected by divorce or being brought up without a father. The study will also examine the factors behind rising divorce and illegitimacy rates, in particular the effects of liberalization of divorce law and the impact of state benefits.

Dr David Green, head of the IEA Health and Welfare Unit, said: "This is an attempt to agree on facts and causes among people from both left and right who do not agree on the remedies."

The Family Policy Studies Centre had been commissioned to conduct the study, with the IEA and the trust forming a steering group to monitor the project. This would include a review of research conducted by the National Children's Bureau, which had followed the progress of a sample of children since 1968.

Dr Green said he believed that the research showed that children from broken homes were physically shorter than their peers, did less well at

school and were more likely to become involved in crime. "That is one of the issues the study wants to resolve. Do children do less well in one-parent families? If so, that would be something you would not want to encourage through the benefit system."

The decision to set up the study comes against the background of growing political debate about the state of the family, with Tory policy advisers pressing ministers to make its welfare a central theme of the next Conservative manifesto and to restore child tax allowances.

Labour has appointed Miss Joan Lester, MP for Eccles, as a front bench spokesman for children. She criticized the Government yesterday for the "hidden scandal of child labour", telling the GMB annual congress in Scarborough: "Increasingly, children are being used to prop up the state - as cheap, unskilled labour."

Educational welfare officers and teachers "will testify to increases in truancy, tiredness and lack of educational achievement associated with out of school working".

## Police campaign 'will exacerbate crime fear'

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A POLICE advertising campaign, which states that just 60 youths are responsible for about 90 per cent of the street crime in a London area with a population of 1,300,000, was said yesterday to be more likely to promote than reduce public anxieties about crime.

The campaign, devised by the advertising group Saatchi & Saatchi, is one of the first high-profile attempts by police to address fear of crime in the context of a crime prevention and detection initiative.

Billboard posters in three north London boroughs will urge residents to contact the police if they have information about any of the "60 people". The posters, with the message reinforced by local radio advertising, add: "If you know one of them and do nothing, that person is free to assault, mug, rob or even kill someone in your family."

Launching the campaign, part of a co-ordinated, policed offensive against muggings and other street crimes in Haringey, Islington and Enfield, in north London, Mr Walter Boreham, a Metropolitan Police deputy assistant commissioner, said the ad-

vertisements were partly aimed to ease fear of crime by putting the problem into perspective.

The charity Victim Support said, however, that the message would backfire. "Warning people that muggings and murder are imminent inevitably reduces the quality of life in a locality," Miss Helen Reeves, the director, said.

She described it as a "classic example" of how crime prevention and detection strategies could exacerbate fear of crime. "The skill is in getting a proper balance between the fear which will produce constructive results and the fear which reduces the quality of life," she said. The need for crime-related advertising to avoid inducing public anxieties was emphasized in a report on fear of crime produced by a Home Office-appointed working group in December.

The group, chaired by Mr Michael Grade, chief executive of Channel 4, said it was vital that crime prevention and fear reduction strategies were harmonized. The police offensive began last December when a team of 27 officers was

set up to conduct intensive surveillance of muggers in the three boroughs, which, together, have the highest street crime rate in the capital. Since then, more than 200 arrests have been made and reported street crimes in the area have dropped by 50 per cent.

Twenty-nine of the hardcore of muggers have been arrested, but police say lack of evidence is preventing them charging more. Detectives say the ring-leaders often put pressure on younger youths to commit crimes for them.

In one recent example, a boy aged 12 had been thrown into an open grave by muggers determined to enlist him. Three people have died in street crimes in the past 18 months. It emerged yesterday that on at least two occasions since the initiative started, plainclothes officers were mugged while conducting surveillance.

Recorded street robberies dropped 10 per cent from 20,300 to 18,200 throughout the capital in the year to March 31 but, until recently, their number has remained high in the less prosperous parts of north London.

## Kirov director voices his fears

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

THE West is idealizing *perestroika* and ignoring the internal "fight to the death" in the Soviet Union, Mr Oleg Vinogradov, artistic director of Kirov Ballet, said yesterday on the eve of his company's five-week British tour, which opens at the London Coliseum tonight.

"That the world wants to help is wonderful, but the question about what is happening has become ignored. It's not just another campaign, it's a fight to the death. A very very serious process," Mr Vinogradov said.

"Something quite terrible has happened. Everyone was shouting for *glasnost*, freedom, democracy, and now we have been offered all this no one will take it because no one knows what to do with it."

Mr Vinogradov, who was an outspoken proponent of free

artistic contacts with the West before the birth of *glasnost*, has translated the present problems in the Soviet Union into a new working of the *Sorvinsky Fokine ballet Petrushka*. "I was looking for a way of saying what I need to say, and in the turmoil of the lives of tragic people in

*Petrushka* I saw what I had been looking for. "Petrushka is very popular in the West, but I believe that Westerners to a great degree idealize it."

*Petrushka* is the story of a fairground puppet, which comes to life and falls in love, but loses the immortality of a marionette and dies. "Petrushka stands in the way of the crowd only to be ignored. Only after death do the people hail Petrushka."

Mr Vinogradov said he would draw comparisons with present events in the language of the choreography in the new working, premiered in Paris last month and not yet seen in Leningrad.

He said the fate of Petrushka was the same as that of Andrei Sakharov, the dissident scientist who died last year. "Only after he died did the people realize what he meant to them."

had the PYBT been in existence then, I know how hard it is for young people starting up. Borrowing the first pound from the bank is the hardest part of all."

Money raised by Asian businessmen will go into the general PYBT pool, although the Prince is anxious that more money should go to help ethnic minorities.

In the last year the trust has paid out £4.5 million, a 40 per cent increase on the previous year, to help start up about 3,000 new businesses. It gives grants of up to £1,500 to individuals aged between 18 and 25, or up to £3,000 to groups, to start new businesses. It also gives low-interest loans of up to £5,000 to expand existing enterprises.

tonight's dinner guests will be the Aga Khan and Mr Nazmu Virani, a London businessman who arrived from Uganda at the age of 22 and now runs a £500 million company whose assets include 780 pubs and Belhaven, the Scottish real ale brewer.

"The money we have raised so far is not only for the benefit of the Asian community but for the youth of the country as a whole. We found that established Asian businessmen knew almost nothing of the Prince's initiative and young would-be entrepreneurs from the ethnic minorities even less," Mr Virani said yesterday.

"When I came to this country 18 years ago, I would have been eligible for a grant

## Prince aims at ethnic minority firms

By ALAN HAMILTON

THE Prince of Wales will host a dinner tonight at Kensington Palace to encourage ethnic minorities to become more involved in his scheme for helping young businessmen. It has now become the largest charitable fund of its kind in the world.

Since its inception in 1986, the Prince's Youth Business Trust has helped more than 8,000 young entrepreneurs to start up their own businesses. Two-thirds of them were still trading after two years.

An appeal for funds launched on the Prince's 40th birthday 18 months ago has reached its target of £40 million which will be matched pound for pound by government grants to bring its income up to £80 million over a

10-year period. Mr John Pervin, chief executive of the PYBT, said yesterday that only about 6 per cent of those helped so far by the trust had been from ethnic minorities, although in areas such as north London and the West Midlands the proportion was as high as one-third.

Asian businessmen in Britain were now taking a much closer interest in the trust and had already raised over £5 million, which will be doubled by government grants.

Recently the Prince, concerned that young Asians and other minorities were not reaping a fair share of the trust's beneficence, formed a Community Affairs section within its organization to attract more interest. Among

tonight's dinner guests will be the Aga Khan and Mr Nazmu Virani, a London businessman who arrived from Uganda at the age of 22 and now runs a £500 million company whose assets include 780 pubs and Belhaven, the Scottish real ale brewer.

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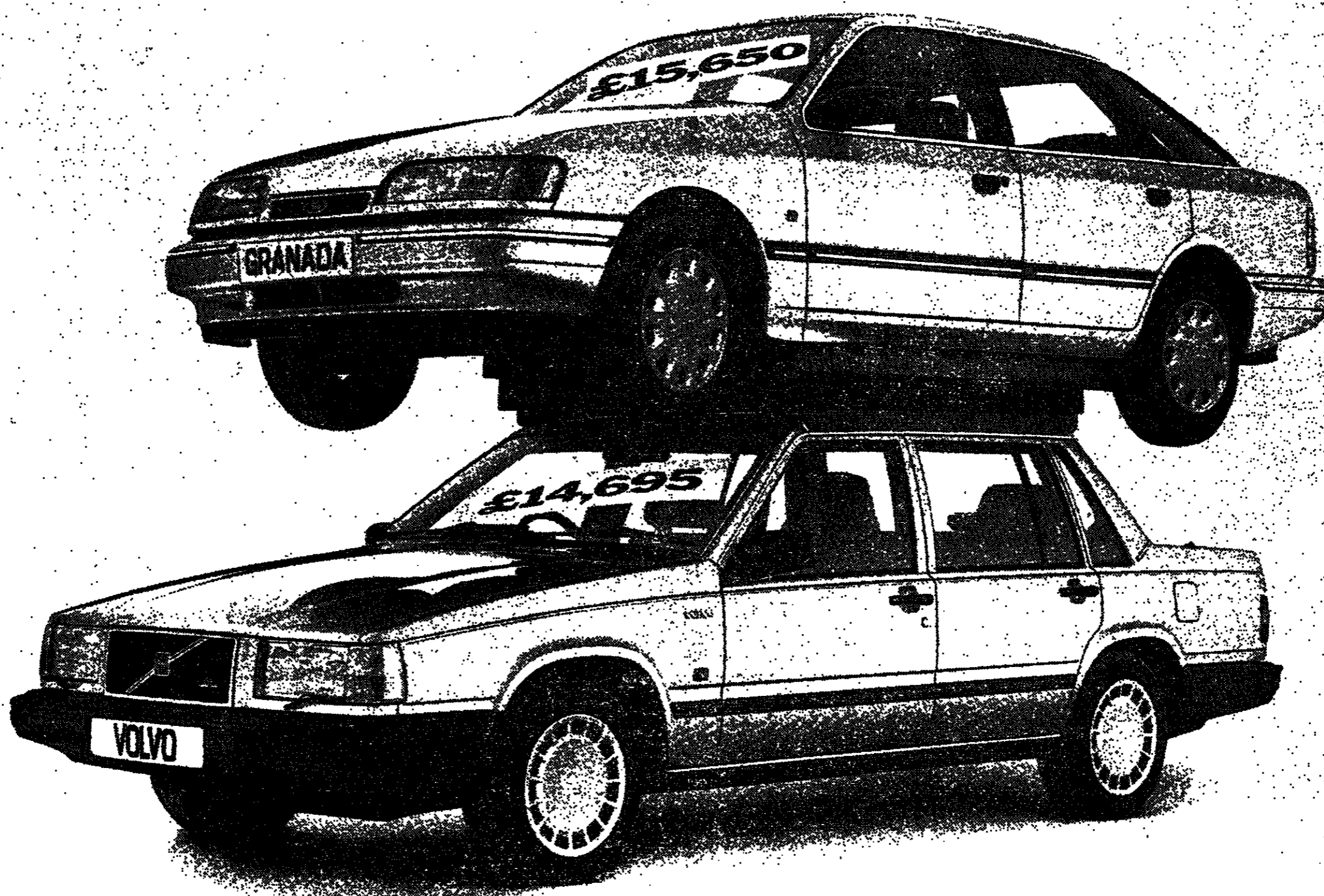
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# Shelter puts forward a vision of quality low-cost housing

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN,  
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

A NATIONAL neighbourhood housing movement for poor households has been proposed in a report published today by Shelter, the national campaign for the homeless, in response to what it sees as Britain's growing housing crisis.

The report, called *New Ideas for Housing*, was timed to coincide with National Housing Week. It has set out an alternative vision of permanent, low-cost, quality housing instead of the present housing policy's emphasis on market forces. The authors, Mr Michael Harloe, of Essex University, and Ms Maartje Martens, of the University of Delft, in the

Netherlands, said present developments in housing policies and markets were reducing the supply of affordable housing for significant sections of the population.

With the break-up of council housing, there was no basis for believing tenant choice or control would be enhanced simply by a change of landlord. The authors feared security and affordability could be reduced by the changes, and proposed a neighbourhood movement as an alternative.

That would involve a network of existing and new locally based organizations working together to expand the supply of housing for low and moderate income households. After examining housing

*New Ideas for Housing* available from Shelter, 88 Old Street, London EC1V 9HU; £6.95 plus 60p p&p.

projects in Europe and the United States, they recommended that only neighbourhood organizations could take full account of local conditions.

At the same time, however, there would be a need for a national framework of policies and legislation to reinforce local initiatives. Such a movement would seek to develop a wide range of housing, taking into account the growing need to combine home and work and new forms of group and

communal living.

Some of the housing would be rented from housing associations and local authorities, and others in co-operatives and forms of co-ownership. The movement would aim to link housing investment, neighbourhood revitalization, and establish a growing number of locally based housing developers and institutions committed to investment in their areas.

Existing organizations, such as housing charities, housing associations and building societies, would be used, while local authorities would probably be avoided. The authors said that was because they doubted whether many local authorities will feel inclined to

initiate a neighbourhood housing movement or in practice be allowed by central government to take on such a role.

They said that many of the projects examined had tried to "provide forms of housing which break with some of the rules, constraints and adverse consequences of state and market dominated mass housing provision".

A campaign called *More Land For Homes*, which wants to draw attention to the need to make enough land available for building in order to avoid a housing crisis, has won support from Britain's leading building societies, house builders and building material producers. Campaign leaders yes-

terday said too few homes were being built at too high a price and feared that, when mortgage rates fell, most houses for sale would be snapped up at premium prices. This would make it difficult to find a home or to afford one.

Mr Alan Cherry, chairman of the campaign, said: "We are planning to build fewer homes in Britain than at any time since the war, nowhere near enough to meet predicted demands."

He said more land must be made available in neglected areas on the edge of towns and villages and unused areas owned by public bodies, as well as open countryside.

Leading article, page 13

JULIAN HERBERT

## Ashdowns join the London homeless

By ALAN HAMILTON

DESERTING their marital bed for a night under the stars, Mr and Mrs Paddy Ashdown prepared to spend last night in separate cardboard boxes. Lady Howe, wife of the Leader of the House of Commons, also bedded down at *flexa* but Sir Geoffrey chose to remain tucked between warm sheets.

National Sleep-Out Week, which began last night on the steps of Westminster Cathedral and in parks, waste ground and back gardens throughout the country, is intended to draw attention to the plight of the homeless and raise funds for more roofs over their heads. An estimated 15,000 people, between now and the weekend, will be sponsored by family and friends to desert their beds for a night in the open air.

Homelessness is now a sufficient issue to have penetrated soap opera scripts. Diane Butcher, made homeless in *EastEnders*, joined last night's main sleep-out at Westminster in the person of Sophie Lawrence, the actress who plays the part. A cause is not a cause, however, until it has figured in *The Archers*. Poor Lucy Perkins, homeless in Ambrose, also joined the pavement dwellers in her real-life persona, the actress Tracy Jane White.

Organized by the St Mungo Association, a charity operating among the homeless of north London, and the Salvation Army Housing Association, the sponsored sleep-out aims to raise at least £500,000, which will be used to help build new hostels and apartments for the homeless in London and elsewhere.

Each year about 120,000 people in Britain are officially registered as homeless, of whom about 37,000 are found accommodation by the Department of Social Security. Others move in with friends and acquaintances but, according to charity officials, many thousands slip through the DSS net, especially single people of working age. Estimates of those sleeping rough on the streets of London each night vary widely between 700 and 10,000.

According to the St Mungo Association, the number of hostel beds in London has fallen by 5,000 in the last 10 years. The association plans to use the money from Sleep-Out Week to help build three new hostels in Haringey, north London. The Salvation Army wants to build more apartments for the single homeless in London, Derby, Manchester and other towns.

## Edinburgh 'in grip of silent HIV epidemic'

By KERRY GILL

EDINBURGH is in the grip of an HIV epidemic among the heterosexual community with an estimate that one in 100 men and one in 250 women between the ages of 15 and 40 may already be infected.

Dr Graham Bird, a senior lecturer at Edinburgh University who runs the HIV Immunology Laboratory, said the idea that only drug misusers and homosexuals could be infected with HIV was out of date and had been conclusively disproved.

"Edinburgh is in the middle of an HIV infection. It is in the grip of a silent epidemic and this epidemic is going to become visible and then people will realize and start acting accordingly," Dr Bird said.

He said that about 1,100 people of a population of about 500,000 (about one person in every 455) had HIV infection and about a third of these were females. About 750 infected males were between the ages of 15 and 44, with the majority between 20 and 30. It was believed that the majority would develop Aids.

Last night Professor Michael Adler, of Middlesex Hospital, London, said: "I have been aware of these figures. They carry a very serious lesson for anyone engaged in

health education who might be tempted to sit back on their laurels."

Dr Bird said at the launch of an education campaign on the disease, that the "people of Lothian forget the real risk of heterosexual spread at their peril. Heterosexual spread is a reality in Scotland, and Lothian in particular."

"In the last year alone, 16 of the 92 newly recognized HIV-infected individuals in Lothian were identified as having acquired the virus heterosexually and in only a minority was sexual transmission from an identified drug-user or bisexual," he said.

Twelve of the 16 people infected through normal sexual activity were women. Cases had been recorded in Lothian of individuals being infected after a single episode of heterosexual intercourse.

Experience from abroad suggested that where there had been a rapid spread of infection due to needle-sharing among drug abusers a second wave of heterosexually acquired infection followed.

Already in the US, the total number of Aids cases attributable to heterosexual transmission equals the total identified amongst homosexual men up until the end of 1983 and continues to rise at a similarly rapid rate. These observations have a direct relevance to the population of Lothian," Dr Bird said.

He added that advances in understanding the dynamics of transmission suggested that 1990 was a particularly important time for the prevention message. "Several recent studies provide evidence that the infectiousness of individuals increases as their immune system breaks down."

Professor Adler said the message for the prevention campaign, coming from the figures on the pattern of infection in Edinburgh, was that needle exchange schemes and education programmes must be strengthened. The Edinburgh experience indicated how the second wave of infection would come through misusers of intravenous drugs.

He issued a warning that the picture in Edinburgh could be mirrored in other cities if they failed to adopt preventive measures, especially needle exchange schemes. The high proportion of women in the infected population differed from circumstances in London, which had about 75 per cent of all cases but which were still confined mainly among homosexuals.

## Cliff fall man was 'extra fit'

A holidaymaker who fell 100ft down a cliff and was left stranded on an exposed ledge for three days may have survived because he was an extra-fit martial arts fan. Friends of Mr Adrian Davis, aged 29, of Northolt, London, said his fitness might have made the difference between life and death as he lay 15ft from the sea at Torquay.

He was finally spotted, suffering from severe exposure and multiple injuries, by a man who was walking a dog, and was rescued by helicopter. Yesterday he was transferred from Torbay Hospital to Derriford Hospital, in Plymouth, for specialist treatment.

## Backlog clears

Sealink said yesterday that it had cleared the weekend backlog of passengers stranded in France by the company's dispute with crews on its French-operated ships on the Dover-Calais route. Crews of two vessels remain on strike.

## Worker trapped

A cleaner underwent emergency surgery after his arm was trapped in a machine for 38 hours. Mr Joseph O'Hara, aged 46, was pinned to a conveyor belt by a metal roller at a factory in Middleton, Greater Manchester, on Saturday. His cries went unheard until workers arrived yesterday.

## Farmer bailed

A farmer aged 50 has been questioned by police about an alleged attempt to sabotage work on the £1.87 billion Sizewell B nuclear power station project. He was released on bail.

## Fraud charges

Mr Les Huckfield, the former Labour Euro-MP for Merseyside East, has been accused of criminal deception totalling more than £2,500. He was released on police bail to appear before magistrates at St Helens on July 11.

## Pony attacked

A spike or barbed wire was used to gouge out the right eye of a prize Shetland pony in a field at Pitsa, Essex. The pony was left bleeding for more than a day before its owners returned.



Quick snap: Miss Sharon Galt, aged 21, waiting yesterday to cut customers' hair on Brighton Pier, perhaps the world's smallest barber's shop

## Engineers switch unions in debate on pilot numbers

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

THE question of how many pilots should operate the new long-range passenger jets coming into service is to be reopened next month when 600 flight engineers join the pilots' union Balpa.

Manufacturers such as Boeing were confident they had reached full agreement with airlines which intended to buy the new 747-400. The aircraft can be flown for 13 hours non-stop with two pilots at a time on the flight deck.

International pressure is growing for three crew members to be on board, at least for some of the sectors. When the 600 flight engineers - most of whom are employed by British Airways and who are members of the seamen's union Nurmast - join Balpa on July 1, they aim to raise the issue and try to convince pilots that official union policy should change. A meeting to discuss implications of such a move is to be held by Balpa today.

British Airways has reached agreement with its pilots on operating the 747-400 with a two-man crew, with an additional crew on board to take over on very long flights. There is, they say, "no intention" of changing this, whatever pressure is put on them by the flight engineers.

The engineers believe that by having two pilots and an

engineer on board during some flights the airline would save money because three men would be allowed to fly for longer than two, thereby saving the cost of the additional crew member.

They have been encouraged by remarks made at the inquiry into the MI crash, where experts said a three-man crew was inherently safer than a two-man crew, even though this referred to shorter flights.

There is also growing demand for a change in the two-man operating system from West Germany, Singapore, Australia, France and especially from Japan, where co-pilots are refusing to fly the 747-400 until a third crew member is allowed on board to help to monitor instruments on long flights.

Boeing and the airlines insist that the two-man crew operation is safer than the existing jumbo flight decks. This was made possible by a redesign of the instruments, now on glass screens in front of the pilots rather than on a panel on the side of the aircraft monitored by the flight engineer.

They say the technology has been proved over the past 10 years on twin-engine aircraft such as the 757 and the 767 which regularly fly the Atlantic with only two crew on the flight deck.

## 'No evidence' of abuse ring

THERE is no evidence that an organized nationwide group is behind attempted child abuse by bogus social workers, police said yesterday. Only 18 of 173 reports since January are now considered sinister, Mr Martin Davies, Assistant Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, told a news conference in Sheffield.

After a second meeting between 42 detectives from forces throughout the country he said: "It does not appear

that there is any organization or organized body behind these particular incidents." He said 18 cases were "causing concern" but admitted some instances may never be resolved.

A central information room was set up in Rotherham, South Yorkshire, to collate information since the first incident in January. Police believe the mushrooming reports from worried parents may be based on fear. "Some

parents seem so worried by this phenomenon they won't even answer a knock on the door," a spokesman said.

They would call the police instead and often the caller turned out to be a travelling salesman or genuine door-to-door worker.

"There is an element of fear but I would not want to take it further than that. People should continue to bring matters to our attention if they are concerned," Mr Davies said.

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## Parkinson leads call for coach seat belts

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

MR CECIL Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, demanded yesterday for introduction of seat belts for coaches, as British investigators joined the inquiry into the death of 11 holidaymakers in France.

With two European Community moves on safety belts in the offing, Mr Parkinson said: "We must use this awful tragedy as further evidence to the effect that the Community must put forward and support proposals for seat belts in coaches."

Seat belts could possibly have reduced the carnage caused by the crash, which happened near Joigny on the A6, south-east of Paris, on Sunday. French police have said it was caused by a burst tyre when the double-decker vehicle was probably travelling at excessive speed. A proposal will be put before the Council of Ministers on July 24 recommending mandatory seat belts in the front seats of coaches.

That was regarded in Whitehall as a minimum first step. In the meantime, it has been announced that Mr Karel van Miert, European Commissioner for Transport, is to examine a proposal by the British Euro MP Mr Stanley Newens (Labour, London Central) for compulsory belts on all seats. Mr Parkinson said: "We have been arguing as a Government for some time now within the Community that we should have seat belts, and we have met a lot of resistance."

The French, who yesterday were waiting to interview Mr John Johnston, aged 42, of Chell Heath, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, is the seriously ill driver of the coach, have led

opposition to compulsory seat belts. Only Turkey and Portugal have a rate of deaths caused by road accidents comparable with France, where the latest official figure of 196 people killed for every one million inhabitants (about 10,000 per year) is roughly double that of Britain.

A rule to force coach manufacturers to fit stronger roofs was due to become law last month. Then Eurocrats suddenly declared the regulation unnecessary and it had to be postponed.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport in London said: "We want there to be compulsory belts on all seats, but this is something we cannot do because it has to be done through an EC directive. We have been pressing for this to happen within the EC but we haven't managed to persuade everyone, particularly the French, that this would be a good idea. Belts on front seats may be the only thing the French will accept."

Two specialist engineers from the vehicle inspectorate of the Department of Transport joined French police inquiring into the crash as relatives of the dead and injured flew out to see the survivors. British consular staff were trying to make arrangements for people planning to travel home.

The coach was operated by Montego European Travel, of Leek, Staffordshire, which started business two months ago with two vehicles. It was carrying more than 70 passengers and two drivers back to the Midlands from holidays in Spain.

Survivors and witnesses have said the driver appeared to lose control of the coach after a puncture. There has been speculation that it may have been exceeding the 90kph (56mph) speed limit for coaches on French motorways, a restriction said to be frequently ignored.

The passengers, some of whom were trapped for up to five hours in the twisted wreckage, were going home after a 10-day holiday on the Costa Brava. They had been picked up in the three resorts of Salou, Lloret de Mar and Pineda.

Seven of the most badly injured victims were taken by helicopter to France's leading casualty hospital at Garches, outside Paris. The rest were taken to hospitals in Joigny and Auxerre.

Two of the dead had still not been identified yesterday. All the bodies were being kept at the mortuary in the town of Auxerre near by.

Mrs Linda Baddeley, a Montego director, said the coach, a Van Hool 73-seater on hire to Pineda Travel, of Dawley, Telford, Shropshire, was "absolutely roadworthy".

French investigators are understood to have studied the double-decker coach's speed recorder after the speculation that it was being driven at almost 80mph.

A team of paramedics highly trained in life-saving techniques will take to the roads in South Yorkshire on June 18 in an attempt to cut the number of deaths which occur before patients reach hospital. The team, travelling in specially equipped vehicles, would be the first to arrive at serious accidents and life-threatening emergencies.

A spokesman for the county's ambulance service said the launch of the paramedic scheme was to reduce deaths associated with pre-hospital emergencies. The paramedics would have advanced skills in intubation, infusion, cardiac monitoring and defibrillation.

### Crash dead are named

SIX of the dead in the French coach crash came from the Telford area of Shropshire, it was disclosed yesterday. Staffordshire police have named nine of the people who died when the coach skidded off the A6 motorway on Sunday and overturned into a ditch near Joigny, about 80 miles south-east of Paris. They were:

Ronnie James, of Stinchley Park, Telford; Christina Yates, of Sutton Hill, Telford; Theresa Sanders, of Stinchley, Telford; Kathleen Jones, of Sutton Hill, Telford; Christopher Ware, of Harrington Heath, Telford; Thomas Orme, of Wolverhampton, West Midlands; George Evans and his wife Joan, of Ford Houses, Wolverhampton; and Michael Reynolds, of Oldbury, West Midlands.

The names of two other women who died in the crash have not yet been disclosed. A full list of the injured should be released shortly.



Technicians hanging a work by Jean Metzinger, "Woman With a Pheasant", ready for the summer exhibition "On Classic Ground" at the Tate Gallery, London

## Decision on Channel tunnel link delayed

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A CABINET decision on the future of the proposed Channel tunnel rail link has been delayed for at least another week. Further discussions between the Government and British Rail over proposals for the 68-mile London to Folkestone line mean that ministers will not be ready to determine the future of the link until Mrs Thatcher returns from her visit next weekend to the Soviet Union. Whitehall sources said yesterday.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday appeared to leave open the door to the possibility of indirect government help for the scheme put forward by the European Rail Link consortium. He strongly ruled out a direct government subsidy, however, which he emphasized was not permitted by existing legislation, and appeared to countenance the possibility that it would not be built at all.

Some rail industry insiders saw his remarks as an attempt to lower expectations during the final talks. In a BBC Radio interview it was put to Mr Parkinson that the link might not be built at all. He replied: "We will start from the fact that the tunnel will be serviced from the day it opens."

The Government and British Rail are investing vast sums of money in making sure

there is a freight link to the tunnel throughout Britain with freight depots throughout the whole country. The tunnel will be serviced from day one and a big effort is being made to make sure all that is in place at the right time.

When it was put to him that this was not the same as saying there would be a link, Mr Parkinson said a new link was a "later thought". In the original Bill it was made plain that the Government should not subsidize a new link because that would create unfair competition for ferries, road and air transport.

However, when asked if he was saying that should the consortium collapse through lack of money then "so be it", Mr Parkinson replied: "Well, it is not quite as straightforward as that. We have had proposals from the consortium. We are looking at them very carefully. I have been discussing with the chairman of British Rail a range of other possibilities."

Government sources later confirmed that no final decisions had been made about indirect help through providing finance to modernize the South-East commuter network. Reports have suggested that the consortium was pressing for some £400 million of government subsidy to make the project viable, but

informed sources suggested the figure was considerably higher. Under the proposals of the consortium, made up of British Rail, Travel House and BICC, it is thought BR would put up £2 billion with its partners providing about £1.2 billion.

In exchange for a government subsidy, Network South-East would be given 25 per cent of the new line, thereby providing a new capacity to relieve overcrowding in Kent commuter services. Mr Parkinson denied that the speed freight from the Continent would slow to snail's pace when it reached Britain.

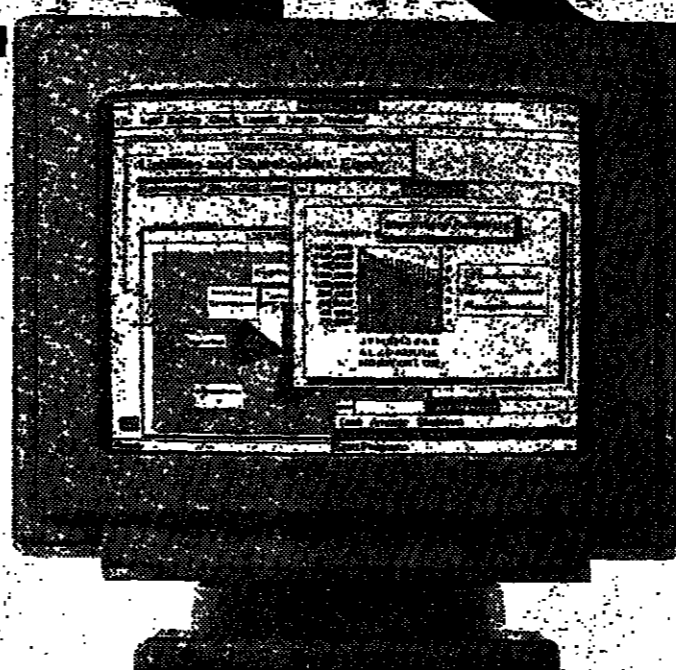
"You will have the sight of freight arriving and being distributed throughout the United Kingdom in a very efficient way, by modern equipment, by new freight depots, which will have been built for that purpose," he said.

Mr Parkinson yesterday pledged to look at new legislation to curb motorists parking on pavements. Opening a conference of the National Federation of the Blind, he promised to consider pressing for legislation to reduce the hazard to blind pedestrians.

Other measures were being incorporated into the Department of Transport's "Safety on the Move" campaign to help the visually impaired avoid injury on the roads.

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Dr Tessa Murdoch, curator of the Courtland silver, preparing a display of the family silver at the Courtland Institute Galleries. The collection was made by three generations of the Courtland family between 1710 and 1778

## Ridley hails Japan's expanding base for vehicle production

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

ALMOST all of Britain's expansion in motor vehicle production in the 1990s will be by Japanese manufacturers, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said yesterday.

At a ground-breaking ceremony for a £700 million Toyota factory in Burnaston, Derbyshire, he said that he expected last year's 1,300,000 car output to reach two million before the end of the decade.

The 580-acre site at Burnaston will account for much of the expansion, producing 200,000 mid-range

cars a year with engines of about 1.8 litres. Nissan, already operating at Washington, Tyne and Wear, could be making 400,000 cars by the end of the decade and Honda anticipates making 100,000 cars a year at Swindon by 1994.

Production at Burnaston, where clearance work started last month, is intended mainly for export and will begin in December, 1992. The plant will employ more than 3,000 workers. Toyota is also investing £140 million in a new engine factory at Deeside in North Wales, which will em-

ploy 300 workers. Mr Ridley said many more jobs would be created in Britain and overseas by Toyota's investment.

"We are a country with very low costs, excellent workers and good productivity. Since 1980, productivity in the car industry has gone up by 80 per cent, so that our levels are even better than those in Japan. We expect cars to be exported to Japan from this plant. Britain is an excellent base from which to exploit the advantages of the single European market."

Mr Ridley's greatest hope was that the Toyota plant

would attract a large number of component suppliers. Company executives, however, said that millions of pounds worth of components would be imported to service the two new plants until they reach full output.

Up to 40 per cent of components could be brought in to Toyota's plant initially, including transmissions from Japanese factories. Japanese Embassy officials said Britain will be the entry point for more Japanese investment. Their predictions followed figures from the Invest in Britain Bureau, showing that up to the end of March this year almost 38 per cent of Japan's European Community investment was in Britain.

Toyota said that it hopes that its 155mph Lexus LS400 saloon, Japan's first attempt to move into the luxury car market in Britain, will sell well against its rivals Jaguar, BMW and Mercedes.

Lexus has already sold 24,000 cars in the US since September, but British importers do not expect sales here to top 800 in the first year. Lexus has won two awards: US Imported Car of the Year and Japan Car of the Year, and costs £34,250.

## Ford develops plastic engine

FORD, Britain's biggest car company, has developed a plastic engine which is undergoing tests in its best-selling Fiesta model (Kevin Eason writes). The car could herald an age of super-quiet saloons with large weight savings yielding greater fuel economy.

Ford said the only metal used in the one-litre experimental engine was in the combustion chambers, the cylinder walls and the moving mechanical parts, making the power unit 30 per cent less noisy than an equivalent aluminium or cast iron engine.

The three-year research programme has been a joint venture with universities and parts manufacturers, and with some funding injected by the European Commission. Ford

has discovered in exhaustive tests that although an all-plastic engine may not yet be feasible, some components could be made of fibre-reinforced plastics to achieve greater weight savings.

One of the four engines built at the company's research centre at Dunton, Essex, has run on a test bench for 200 hours, including one spell of 40 hours. This is equal to driving at top speed continuously for more than 3,500 miles — three times the distance from London to Rome.

That has proved the strength of the plastic materials but Ford engineers say only certain components will be made of out plastic in the next few years.

# Deep unease in Lords on War Crimes Bill

THE deep unease among peers about the wisdom of proceeding with the War Crimes Bill became clear yesterday as the House of Lords embarked on its long second reading debate on the Bill.

Lord Shawcross, a prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, said to cheers: "Of course we can revive the policy of retribution, but we cannot in my view do it without imposing an indelible blot on every principle of British law and justice."

Nearly 70 peers had indicated they were opposed to the Bill, but Lord Shawcross said that legislation should be introduced.

Under the Bill, alleged war criminals who are now British citizens or resident in Britain but who were not under British jurisdiction at the time of the crimes could be prosecuted in British courts.

Earl Ferrers, Minister of State, Home Office, moving the second reading of the Bill, said that the Commons had clearly decided on a free vote that legislation should be introduced.

Most had believed that the matter had been relegated to the history books and to the mists of time. To resurrect it, and, with it, all the passions and agonies, memories and animosities entailed, was something that none of them would have chosen to happen. But life had not been so simple. It had thrown up easy options and, like it or not, the terrible facts were before the House and the Government felt it right to introduce the Bill and to accede to the overwhelming opinion expressed by the Commons. Peers would be unfettered by party whips in their votes.

The real evil of retrospective legislation was when the law was changed to make someone liable to prosecution and punishment for an act which, at the time he committed it, he had no reason to believe was wrong or, in this case, criminal. But this Bill was concerned with people who must have known that they were committing murder under the laws of every civilized nation and offending against the laws and customs of war.

There was no immutable reason that decisions taken in 1948 not to have any more trials should necessarily be regarded as binding now. "We are not concerned with revenge. We are concerned with justice. We are concerned with the enabling justice to be done in the face of terrible crimes. Cases would come to trial only with the consent of the Attorney General or, in Scotland, the Lord Advocate."

If alleged war criminals were to face trial here, nothing was more important than that the trial should be fair and should accord with the highest standards of justice. The Government's guiding principle had been to avoid creating a special regime for war crimes.

The Government believed that they could not just shut their eyes to the terrible crimes committed or act as though the mere passage of time was, of itself, justification for taking no action.

Other countries had changed their laws when confronted with similar evidence and it would be unfortunate if the UK, with all its international standing for justice and integrity, should, in the words of the inquiry, "be tainted with the slur of being a haven for war criminals."

Lord Campbell of Alloway (C) moved an amendment declining the Bill a second reading on the ground that it would afford retrospective legislation in respect of war crimes committed 40 years ago, outside the United Kingdom, by persons who owed no allegiance to the Crown, without a reasonable assumption of a fair trial and no appropriate punishment on conviction.

He said that retrospective legislation created injustice. It was an act committed in 1939 to 1945 by those who owed no allegiance to the Crown was contrary to international custom and was unjust. Murder was murder in any country, but justice to the trial of a foreigner and domestic and therein lay the injustice of what was proposed in the Bill.

There was also an assumption that the crimes alleged were in breach of laws and customs then applicable. They were not and therefore they were not trials in law as war crimes. They were acts of genocide.

Crimes against humanity, albeit committed in times of war, were not defined in conventions until 1948 and 10 years later the Geneva Act was passed in the United Kingdom.

Those who had read speeches made previously on the subject in the House by lawyers and the reaction of peers to them, might conclude that a fair trial was "just not on."

"If that conclusion is right, if that conclusion, supported by a body of opinion of the Law Lords is right, it is idle for anyone, even the minister, to talk in terms of justice."

Lord Irvine of Lairg, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that the crimes committed were on such a scale that they were not trials in law as war crimes. They were acts of genocide.

It is too glib to say: "Trust the judges and the jury. It is not a matter of trust, it is a question of whether the task of doing justice between victim and accused is one that ought to be imposed upon a jury."

He was not so worried by the question of retrospective because the Bill proposed the conferring of jurisdiction on the courts without any change in substantive law. There was no

THE War Crimes Bill stems from the report of the War Crimes Inquiry headed by Sir Thomas Hetherington, former Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr William Chalmers, the former Crown Agent in Scotland. It was set up by the Home Secretary in February 1988 and reported 12 months ago.

The inquiry recommended that "some action should be taken in respect of alleged war criminals who are now British citizens or are resident in this country". It also said that legislation to allow prosecution in this country was preferable to extradition.

MPs voted in March by 273 to 60 on a free vote for the second reading of the Bill.

doubt that what was done was criminal, and was known by the perpetrators at the time to be criminal.

The authors of the report had considered only the question of whether there should be prosecutions and had not paid regard to the question of whether there was sufficient evidence to give a realistic prospect of conviction.

They had also failed to ask whether the defence of those charged would in practice enjoy the same facilities as the prosecution from within the Soviet Union, to bring evidence in their defence before a British jury.

There had been delay and further delay would occur if trials had to be postponed to allow the defence an opportunity to carry out investigations within the Soviet Union.

The question was not whether the House could, but whether it should, reject a Bill that had received overwhelming support across all parties in the Commons. It would be the first time since the Parliament Act, 1949, that the House of Lords had rejected outright a government measure that had received second and third readings in the Commons.

The view of the Commons in passing the Bill could be an important consideration against outright rejection. He could not

end to my anger and sense of outrage, but I do not think that I would want to see those horrors resurrected today in public trials or exploited in the tabloids and I do not want the Lords to think, in opposing this Bill, that they are lacking compassion for my family and myself.

"I have no regrets for having extradited suspects, after very careful screening, to almost certain death, probably without trial in communist countries, but it was plain then, beyond doubt, that this process of retribution could not go on for ever."

"This Bill offends against good sense and justice and we should reject it."

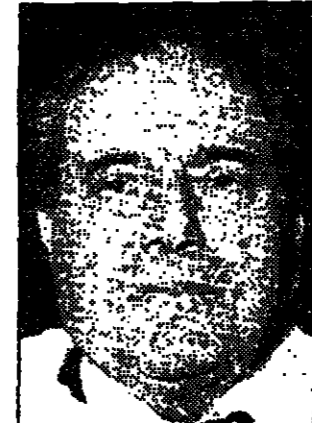
The Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev Ronald Bowley, urged reconsideration of extradition alleged offenders for trial. That should be given more public consideration than it had so far had and should be fully considered before it was too late.

Lord Shawcross, former Labour Attorney General and prosecutor at Nuremberg, said that he had been probably the most active in trying to secure that a significant number of war criminals were tried after the war. But now, retribution did not cease to be retribution by placing the label "justice" on it. Grave crimes had been committed on both sides in Europe.

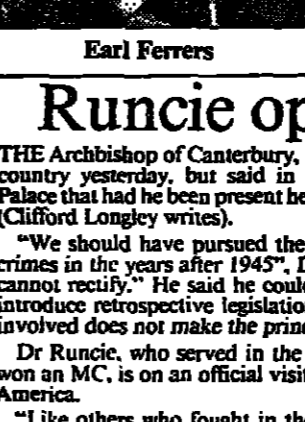
At the beginning of the war,



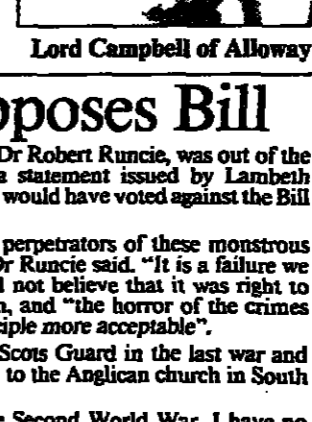
Lord Jakobovits



Lord Shawcross



Earl Ferrers



Lord Campbell of Alloway

## Runcie opposes Bill

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, was out of the country yesterday, but said in a statement issued by Lambeth Palace that he had been present he would have voted against the Bill (Clifford Longley writes).

"We should have pursued the perpetrators of these monstrous crimes in the years after 1945", Dr Runcie said. "It is a failure we cannot rectify. He said he could not believe that it was right to introduce retrospective legislation, and 'the horror of the crimes involved does not make the principle more acceptable'."

Dr Runcie, who served in the Scots Guard in the last war and won an MC, is on an official visit to the Anglican church in South America.

"Like others who fought in the Second World War, I have no sympathy for Nazi war criminals", he added. "Their barbarity was unprecedented. After the war justice demanded a punishment which would have removed them from civilized human society... All realism denies our common humanity. I shall continue to resist its spread in any way open to me. I do not, however, believe that this Bill will assist that end or serve the cause of justice."

think that a different decision in the Lords would give the parties an opportunity to reassess the position because there were no party opinions on the matter and it was not a subject on which realistic public opinion might emerge to influence Parliament.

He had serious reservations about the Bill and, if it were given a second reading, there should be efforts to make it more consonant with British standards of justice.

Lord Mayhew (Lib Dem) said that Lord Irvine, having explained that it would not be possible to give a fair trial to suspects, had then argued that the view of the Commons should be respected. But if the Lords sincerely believed that it was not possible to ensure fair trials, then to power on earth should persuade them to support the Bill, whatever the opinion of the Commons.

It must be a priority that a man charged with those dreadful offences should be fairly charged and there should be no consideration of politics or constitution in the way of that.

His objection was neither legal nor constitutional, but simply that it would be wrong to resume retribution now, 42 years after the policy had been abandoned with the support of both Houses.

He had been Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1948 when widespread feeling had emerged that a satisfactory example had been made in some cases and that the process of retribution should be stopped. "The fact that this Bill reverses that policy is a strong argument against it."

The Bill was a direct negative to decisions taken in 1948. "If I had lost my family in Belsen, there would still be no

mours of these appalling events reached Britain and were largely dismissed. Some said: 'The Jews are complaining; they are probably exaggerating'."

To reject the Bill would be "to give a signal of which we might come to be very ashamed."

Lord Callaghan of Cardiff (Lab), the former Prime Minister, said that peers could have their "bite at the cherry" without being a challenge to the supremacy of the Commons.

Peers had a right to tell the Commons that their experience led them to a particular conclusion that should be taken into account before the matter was taken further. That was not a challenge to the constitutional process, but expression of a deep conviction.

"I hope we shall ask the Commons to think again about this matter. I do not fault the Government for bringing the Bill before Parliament in order to secure its opinion."

It had been suggested that justice should take precedence over other considerations. He would not argue with that, but would ask those who supported the measure to consider the likely course of events if it were passed.

"It is my conclusion that we will be committing ourselves to a frustrating and embittering search for the truth with dubious prospects of finding it or of doing justice to those who suffered."

It would be a supreme irony if public sympathy for the victims transferred from the victims who suffered so much during the Second World War to the defendant who was put into the dock.

Lord Goodman (Ind) said that he opposed the Bill because of an irrevocable conviction that it would be a mistake to pass it. It was a question of the timing.

He would be surprised if a case brought 40 or 50 years after the event was not thrown out by the judge before the trial began. The House was being asked to legislate on something that was contrary to British law.

Lord Swarthling (C), in a maiden speech, said he had been saddened to read the suggestion that revenge was central to the Jewish faith. The Jewish faith was centred on the idea of justice, not revenge. Those who believed that an eye for an eye meant revenge had no idea or knowledge of the tenets of Judaism.

Lord Jakobovits (Ind), the Chief Rabbi, said: "I have a dilemma. I wear my uniform on my face and my conviction in the title of my office and therefore I cannot speak as anything but a spokesman for my faith and my people. And yet I do not want this discussion to be regarded as a Jewish issue which it is not."

"I would hope that a commitment to bring criminals to justice, and to fight evil wherever and whenever it is to be found, unites all decent men and women irrespective of belief."

"Some opponents of the Bill, many speaking here, are among the staunchest friends of the Jewish people, but I am bound to add that so were some of those who were perpetrators of the Nazis in the 1930s."

"A vote now preventing suspected arch-criminals who had succeeded in our lifetime in turning the foul teachings of racism into rivers and lakes of innocent blood would give a wrong signal to the world seeking reassurance that civilized governments and legislatures would never allow such evil to triumph with impunity."

To suggest that there could not and would not be fair trials cast an unwarranted slur on the judiciary and those who administered the legal system, and overlooked the fact that the Bill was permissive and enabling legislation, not mandatory.

"Voting against the Bill forecloses even the possibility that evidence might be conclusive. The amendment is prejudicial to the outcome of any trial and is tantamount to the dismissal of all charges before they are heard."

A vote against the Bill would make it certain that for millions of victims there could and would be no justice, not even in theory or symbolically. It had been said that the Bill was 40 years too late; but 40 years of moral negligence for persisting in it after it had been brought to light.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, former Lord Chancellor, said he did not believe that justice could be done by the Bill. What would happen had been shown again and again in the Court of Appeal and the courts had a phrase for it: inordinate delay and abuse of the process of the court, because of the inability of the defence to get a fair case together.

"This Bill is an abuse of the process of the court by retrospective legislation."

The inquiry had found only four cases which it thought merited trial. One of those people was dead, and he did not stand trial, and one was almost certain to get off, leaving one person. He wondered whether they would get one more case from the remaining 75 to be investigated.

"For that we are being invited to commit an indelible stain on our system of justice. We are not to be bullied in this House; not to be blackmailed; not to be intimidated, but to do that which is right in the sight of the Lord, if we can see that which is right in the sight of the Lord. I know where my conscience will lead me to vote."

**Parliament today**  
Commons (2.30): Questions: Health; Prime Minister. Debate on the Army.  
Lords (2.30): Broadcasting Bill, second reading.

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# Desperately seeking answers in the Arafat slipstream

WHEN people know you have spent a year making a film about Yasser Arafat, the question they ask most often is: were you ever afraid? In fact, in his manner, Arafat is one of the less threatening people you are likely to meet.

Making a documentary of Arafat takes endurance, not courage. We had flown into Tunis for a scheduled interview to begin our filming. But Arafat was in Baghdad. The film opens with a Tunis to Baghdad telephone call. It is 2am and Arafat seems to think the only way we can get a connection in Baghdad is to time to meet him is to find a boat to Paris. We agree instead to fly separately to China where he is due for a state visit, then fly back together in his borrowed Iraqi jet.

This scene must cause great pain to BBC accountants. But at the time it seemed the ideal trip. We would film behind the scenes in an exotic location while the terrorist-turned-statesman wheeled and dealt, then have him as a captive interviewee for the hours it took to fly back to the Middle East. The latter was the most alluring. Arafat grows bored in interviews and will often stand up, unclip his microphone and thank you as he walks out.

But the Chinese Foreign Ministry called Arafat while we were somewhere over Pakistan and said: "We cannot receive you, the students are causing trouble." We headed back to Tunis, arriving in time to board his borrowed Iraqi jet and set off to the summit in Casablanca. But the China trip did pay off. Arafat takes everything personally.

After a year trailing Mr Yasser Arafat for a BBCI documentary to be screened tonight, Marie Colvin gives a personal view of man who heads the Palestine Liberation Organization

Had we decided not to go it would have signalled a lack of commitment, however well-founded our misgivings.

When we finally caught up with him, he owed us one. We were instantly famous in PLO ranks as the crew that had gone to Peking to see the "Old Man" and been stood up. Everyone had a similar tale; this time it was not Arafat's fault, but it usually is. People around him, a travelling entourage that is both family and staff, began helping with tips on the etiquette of living alongside Arafat. Another of my journal entries notes a word of advice from a senior aide: "When I break your foot, you have gone wrong."

Arafat's schedule is exhausting and it wears down everyone around him. Half of the hotels in Tunis seem to be filled with people waiting to see Arafat. Fighters with blood rivalries meet in the lobby of the Hilton and turn their backs. Arafat maintains his own rigid personal organization within the chaos around him. Days are for seeing to problems like

women seeking university tuition for their sons or husbands for their daughters. Serious business takes place at night, dating to the time the PLO was an underground organization. Meetings begin about 9pm and rarely end before three in the morning. Everyone in the PLO is expected to be at Arafat's call. He never tells anyone, even close aides, his schedule in advance for security reasons. When you fly with him you do not know your destination until you take off. Asking a simple question at breakfast such as "what are you doing today?" brings startled stares from aides and silence from Arafat.

The PLO is Arafat's life and he expects the same commitment from everyone around him. He accepts planes and villas from Arab leaders but remains a nomad and just out of their control. All his villas look the same - sterile, furnished with a print or two or Jerusalem, a television, some non-descript sofas and a desk. The head of the Palestinian government travels in four suitcases - one for his uniforms, one for his fax machine, one for "in" and "out" faxes and one for a blanket to curl up in for cat naps.

His obsessive precision can be maddening. He arranges his keffiyeh meticulously every day in the same way. It must hang down his shoulder in the shape of the map of Palestine. He empties his machine gun pistol precisely as his jet takes off, carefully lining up the bullets on his tray. He marks every single fax sent to the PLO with a felt-tip red pen. But doubts begin to set in when one



World figure: Sculptor David Goode putting the finishing touches to the keffiyeh on the model of Yasser Arafat which went on show at Madame Tussaud's in London yesterday. The representation of the PLO leader, complete with stubble and replica gun, is in the museum's Grand Hall

spends a lot of time around him. Does Arafat really have to read every single fax sent to the PLO? Does he have to control every disbursement of funds, the purchase of an office desk in Singapore? It is Jimmy Carter as PLO leader.

Arafat is up on every detail of running the organization, but never takes time to review policy, listen to advice or look ahead and plan. The PLO is run from moment to moment from Arafat's head.

The main criticism one hears in the ranks of the PLO is of this autocratic style. Arafat brooks no criticism and, as a result, many educated and independent Palestinians have opted out of the organization.

Now, when he desperately needs good advice on the workings of the Western world as he tries to convince it that he is sincere in his current drive for a peaceful settlement with Israel, few around him

know its ways. He himself is unsophisticated about the West, no surprisingly, as he spent most of his youth organizing a resistance movement and has been banned from most of it for his adult life.

So why do Palestinians follow this unlikely leader? In person, Arafat is warm and inspires devotion. Palestinians who disagree with his views respect his devotion to the cause. He has always managed to compromise and lead by finding the highest common denominator within the fractious Palestinian movement. Arafat has no political ideology. He wants one thing - to liberate the homeland of his people. He has become more than a leader, for most Palestinians he is a symbol of their aspirations.

Arafat today is a desperate man. He is 60, has no heirs and wants to achieve something tangible before he dies. In renouncing terrorism and recognizing Israel in 1988, he played his best card and cannot understand why he has not received more support from the United States in pressuring Israel into making a similar concession. Israel is now flying around even more obsessively than when we were filming, trying to stave off attacks from radicals within their own organization and from Arab states who say he has given everything in return for nothing. Arafat is hoping to convince enough people to stay with him, hoping the organization together long enough, hoping to stay alive long enough, so that he can one day land his plane in Palestine.

## Rebel forces in Liberia tighten grip on Monrovia

FROM AGENCIES IN MONROVIA

NEARLY all flights to Liberia were cancelled yesterday after rebels tightened their grip on Monrovia, the capital, by capturing Owens Grove, an important army checkpoint less than 10 miles from the main airport.

Diplomats said the attack had effectively closed the only international airport in the West African state for the first time since the conflict began six months ago.

The closure left only a small airstrip in the capital available for the planned evacuation of Americans and other foreigners.

British Airways and KLM, the Dutch airline, were among the carriers suspending flights to the international airport, which is only 35 miles from the capital.

Mr David Ranger, the British Airways manager in Liberia, said: "We have cancelled flights scheduled for Tuesday and Friday, and will review the situation then."

Other carriers suspended flights last week as rebels led by Mr Charles Taylor, a dissident businessman, approached Monrovia, intending to overthrow President Doe.

The rebels, belonging to the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, were poised to attack the capital, from which many residents and government officials have already fled in fear of what has become a grisly tribal war marked by atrocities by both sides against civilians.

President Doe has ordered his troops into their barracks in Monrovia because of claims that they were assaulting and killing members of tribal groups who have supported the rebels. The move was apparently also designed to stop mass desertions.

No defensive lines were yesterday visible in the capital, or on the road to the airport, and reports said the rebels took Owens Grove without a fight. "Basically the rebels are winning by default," one diplomat said.

Four ships of the US Navy's Sixth Fleet, carrying 2,000 Marines, were ordered to stand off the Liberian coast last week in case an emergency evacuation becomes necessary, but Lieutenant-General Henry Dobar, the Liberian Army Chief of Staff, appears to be counting on them to step in and save the capital.

"The armed forces of Liberia would not consider a Marine landing an invasion. We are very happy about them coming. It is long overdue," he said.

"The rebels are Libyan-backed, so we felt the United States should come to our aid immediately. Just the presence of the Marines here will scare the rebels away," he added.

General Dobar denied that the Army was affected by desertions, but conceded that soldiers had been leaving their posts in counties under rebel attack and were gathering in the capital. "There's no deserting, but people are coming AWOL. Desertion is different from AWOL."

Mr Taylor, an American-educated Baptist businessman who invaded from Ivory Coast with about 150 rebels on Christmas Eve, has rejected any settlement while President Doe, aged 40, a former army sergeant who seized power in a bloody 1980 coup, remains in power.



Sinking feeling: While vigils were held to commemorate the Peking massacre, others in Hong Kong were enjoying the annual international dragon boat race

## Peking defends massacre as essential for 'stability'

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

YESTERDAY, the first anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre which put an end to student-led demonstrations, the People's Daily published an uncompromising editorial claiming that China "now enjoys political, economic and social stability". The claims were belied by early-morning protests on the Peking University campus.

The editorial made no apology for the massacre, rather making an attempt to justify it. "Should last year's rebellion not have been quelled, China would be in great chaos now." As time elapsed, "people would more profoundly understand that the central authorities' decision to quell the rebellion resolutely was absolutely correct and necessary."

Such editorials are in effect messages from the leadership,

and the tone of this one showed the continued hold on power by the conservative wing of the party.

The Peking University campus was calm during the day after students had jeered and thrown bottles at armed troops on the road skirting the campus in the early morning. Mr Li Mingqi, the economics student who had called for democracy before a gathering of 1,000 students, had left his dormitory alone after the protest, and had not been seen since. Fellow students did not know whether he had gone into hiding or been detained by police.

No incidents were reported yesterday near Tiananmen Square.

● HONG KONG: Tens of thousands of Hong Kong people held a candlelight vigil last night in memory of those

who died in China's bloody crackdown (Jonathan Braude writes). It was the culmination of two days of marches, sit-ins and demonstrations in the greatest outpouring of emotion since up to a million people took to the streets after the massacre.

Meanwhile, two Labour MPs, Mr Brian Sedgemore and Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, alleged that they were refused entry into China from Hong Kong and were left stranded at the roadside after being forced off a bus at the border yesterday.

They believe the Chinese suspected they were going to join in protests marking the first anniversary of the massacre. They said they would be lodging complaints with Mrs Thatcher, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, and the Chinese authorities.

WHILE foreign journalists patrolled Tiananmen Square yesterday and Peking's muzzled students reflected on the anniversary of the massacre, a flock of Russians stalked into the Friendship store on Jianguo Avenue and shouted at their escort: "Where's the ladies' underwear?"

The squad marched up the escalators, ignoring the silks and jade where the capitalist tourists linger, and descended on the shelves of women's clothes, a display meagre by world standards but an Aladdin's cave by Soviet ones.

Next stop came the video machines and cassette radios of the electronics department. "Look at this stuff," one shopper groaned wistfully.

The Soviet outfit illustrated one of the little ironies of the new-style communist world. The Russians now prize a trip to Leninist China as a chance to load up on everything from clothes to refrigerators.

With the Sino-Soviet thaw of the past two years, new shopping routes have opened from the Uzbekistan-Kinjiang frontier in the Chinese west to the Amur River in far eastern Siberia. The flow is mostly one-way, say the Chinese.

"There's not much else you want from them once you have your fur hat and a bottle of vodka," said a woman interpreter. Others tell hair-raising tales of hungry Soviet villagers besieging passing trains on the trans-Siberian railway, begging for food from the Chinese and other foreign travellers.

The shopping gap between the erstwhile communist giants gives Chinese officials cause for quiet gloating as they survey their own considerable economic troubles and the opprobrium visited on them from the West for the repression of the democracy movement a year ago.

In many ways, Peking shares much with Moscow - its monumental Stalinist avenues, its omnipresent police, its banner slogans and trundling Soviet-designed vehicles belching the fumes of cheap petroleum. China's rural poverty also shows through with the threadbare peasants and pedicab drivers in the city centre, but shelves are relatively well-stocked, telephones work, and taxis are efficient.

The leadership in Peking has watched with condoning emotion the undoing of communist in Europe and the Soviet Union's departure down the same heretical path. On one hand, an old rival is gravely losing face as political upheaval and economic quagmire sap its strength on the world stage. In the extreme scenario, some Chinese officials are imagining the day when the Great Frontiers could leave China to reclaim the Siberian land it holds to be its own. On the other hand, the insidious "evolution", as Peking terms the demise of

orthodoxy, has discredited communism and enfeebled the strong hand China once held in the world power game.

With the end of the Cold War, China's Soviet card - the threat of Sino-Soviet rapprochement that once haunted Western statesmen - has lost most of its value. Over the past year, Mr Gorbachov and Mr Li Peng, the Russian-educated Premier, have exchanged visits, reviving correct but not cordial ties. Military forces have been wound down along the 4,000-mile frontier, and trade agreements have been signed. High Soviet officials are briefing the Chinese on the Washington summit and General Liu Huaqing, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, left for Moscow on Sunday.

In public, Peking has been scrupulously avoiding inflaming old hostilities by criticizing Mr Gorbachov and his reforms. But privately, Chinese officials are scathing about glasnost, and what they see as the compounded folly of Moscow's failure to accompany it with clear economic reform. They have also not forgiven President Gorbachov for his role as champion of the democratic students last spring.

Party documents have savaged Mr Gorbachov, and for months last year were predicting his imminent downfall. Mr Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, was reported to have forecast President Gorbachov's removal to visiting leaders early this year. The tone has switched recently as events have not borne out the predictions of the Chinese Kremlinologists. But the strains are visible everywhere. The China Daily said yesterday on its front page: "Rush and Gorbachov admit problems still unsolved."

Other symptoms of strain have surfaced. Mr Li, a Stalinist of the old order, complained about sympathetic treatment in the Soviet press of the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan leader. Just as it told President Castro of Cuba after similar complaints, Moscow replied that it no longer dictated what appeared in the Soviet media.

With the two sides diverging, the Chinese leadership is casting itself in the role of keeper of the Marxist-Leninist flame. Communism, the Chinese point out with some accuracy, is far from spent in Asia. The winds of democracy have barely touched the bamboo curtain as first-generation revolutionary leaders have adhered to the Leninist creed in China, Vietnam, Laos and North Korea. Only Mongolia, Moscow's close ally, has embarked on classical perestroika. But the snag for China is the feud that still divides the communist world, with Vietnam and its Cambodian clients still in the Soviet camp. However, things are changing as the old guard leaders look to Peking. President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, whose country has closer ties with the

## China comes up with the goods for Russians

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN PEKING

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Kremlin than the Chinese, hurried to Peking after the East European upheaval last autumn. China is trying to mend fences with Hanoi, which is worried about the cut-off of Soviet aid.

Beyond that, Peking is also alarmed at the inroads being made by Moscow in its own backyard. Mr Gorbachov's meeting with President Roh of South Korea in San Francisco yesterday is being seen in the region as a precursor to a seismic shift in the north-east Asian power balance. Peking fears that the United States, the Soviet Union and South Korea are joining forces to engage the North in a new relationship to the detriment of China. Peking is also nervous about Moscow's budding trade with Taiwan.

As the spotlight turned on Washington this week, eclipsing the remembrance of the Tiananmen massacre, China's leaders could take heart from their old friend Dr Henry Kissinger, who forecast a world in which the Soviet Union would disintegrate as a key power to be overtaken by a contented China. "I would not be surprised if 10 years from now, China, even following on its present course, will appear like a freer country than Russia and a more prosperous one," he said in New York at the weekend.

## Adelaide outcry at threats

FROM ROBERT COCKBURN IN SYDNEY

A CAMPAIGN of economic intimidation by China to stop Adelaide erecting a monument to the victims of the Peking pro-democracy protests last June was defied yesterday by the infuriated Lord Mayor of the South Australian capital.

Mr Steve Condous had endured two months of abuse and threats to withdraw valuable city contracts with China if the council allowed the memorial in the Peace Park. Under duress, the council compromised by changing the marble monument before its unveiling on Sunday, the eve of the anniversary of the June 4 massacre. But yesterday Mr Condous broke his official silence to condemn the councilors as well as Mr Zhang Zai, the Chinese ambassador, before demanding the council reinstate the memorial to its original form.

"The Chinese ambassador said Sino-Australian relations would be badly damaged," Mr Condous said. "Last Thursday he considered having building applications with Adelaide council withdrawn. The ambassador's manner was harsh. I tried to defend the council's decision. But finally I spoke out because deep down I believe we can't repress this."

## Punches thrown in studio

Little Rock, Arkansas - A black activist punched a white supremacist in the face on camera at a television studio, then endorsed him over a black candidate in the Republican primary for lieutenant-governor.

Mr Robert "Say" McIntosh said he wanted to get back at the Republican run-off candidate, Mr Ralph Forbes, for preventing him from burning an American flag during a demonstration last July. "That's for stepping on my rights," Mr McIntosh said after he stopped hitting Mr Forbes. He then said he was going to vote for the felled Mr Forbes in the run-off.

The station broadcast the fracas on its night news. Mr Forbes faces Mr Kenneth "Muskie" Harris, a black estate agent, in the run-off on June 12 for the Republican nomination. (AP)

## Canada battles on Quebec issue

Ottawa - Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, and the 10 provincial premiers yesterday resumed negotiations to resolve the country's constitutional crisis, but it was clearly an uphill battle (John Best writes).

On Sunday night they met for more than four hours but the meeting yielded little if any progress towards the goal of bringing French-speaking Quebec into the National Constitution.

## Inventor of the microchip dies

New York - Dr Robert Noyce, the co-inventor of the microchip, largely unrecognized by name but responsible for the transformation of the electronics industry, died on Sunday, aged 62, of a heart attack (Susan Elliott writes). His research laid the ground for a range of now-everyday gadgets such as pocket calculators, microwave ovens and personal computers. Dr Noyce patented his invention in 1959. Known as an integrated circuit, it allowed the electronic components of existing products to be miniaturized.

## Buoyant Barry plays popularity card as jury selection begins

FROM PETER STOTHARD US EDITOR IN WASHINGTON

JURY selection began yesterday in the trial of Mayor Marion Barry of Washington and, according to the accused himself, there could be no more important part of the case.

In a newspaper interview about his chance of defeating 14 federal perjury and drugs charges, the champion of black American rights said that "in this town all it needs is one juror saying, 'I ain't going to convict Marion Barry - I don't care what you say. I think the prosecutors know that.'"

In Washington legal circles, this remark - made in an interview

with *The Washington Post* - was considered highly damaging. It was argued that it must have been made without the assent of the mayor's highly accomplished lawyer, Mr R. Kenneth Mundy.

However, political rivals saw the interview, in which he acknowledged being caught smoking crack in the Vista hotel in January, as an effective tactic of pleading directly to the pool of 250 potential jurors who yesterday morning gathered at the district court for the selection process.

One mayoral candidate, Ms Charlene Drew Jarvis, called it "probably part of a legal strategy" and asked whether the remark was

directed at "jury, judge or prosecutor?" Another, the council leader, Mr David Clarke, who is white, commented acidly that it was "one thing to say, 'I am innocent and I am confident that a jury of my peers will acquit me' but an entirely different thing to say, 'I broke the law and the citizens of my city will ignore it.'"

Mayor Barry has long argued that the FBI "sting" which filmed him smoking crack with a former girlfriend was part of a political campaign by the white-dominated establishment to destroy black American leaders. This idea has a wide currency in certain sections of the black community and for those

such as Mayor Barry, who based their careers on the life and death of Martin Luther King, it is almost an article of faith.

Mayor Barry has entered not guilty pleas to all charges but there is reported to have been lengthy sessions of plea-bargaining before the opening of the trial yesterday. Experts speculated that the mayor may have been hoping in his interview to put additional pressure on Mr Jay B. Stephens, the federal prosecutor, who has been asked to consider accepting a guilty plea to drug possession charges in exchange for dropping the more serious accusations of perjury.

Conviction for the misde-

meanour of drug possession would not prevent him running again for a fourth term as chief executive of one of America's worst municipal disaster areas, in which drugs and drug-related murders are endemic. The perjury charge relates to lies about his use of drugs which Mayor Barry allegedly made to an investigating grand jury.

If the prosecution wins a conviction on all counts, the mayor faces a maximum sentence of 26 years in prison and fines of \$1.8 million (£1.07 million).

Twelve jurors and six alternates are required at the end of the selection process which is expected to last a week. Yesterday, in two

batches of 125, they answered preliminary questionnaires about their fitness to serve. Those who pass this first test face further questioning tomorrow about their attitude to drug legalization and to city politics.

US District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson has also been asked by the prosecution if potential jurors can express their views on the propriety of "sting" operations and undercover police work.

A plea-bargain would please many Washingtonians, both supporters and critics of the mayor, who do not want to see the city's name further besmirched in a trial which could last at least a month.

# West to take action over defaulting Soviet firms

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

The Berne Union, the international organization of export credit insurers, is to make urgent approaches to Moscow over Soviet problems in meeting payments to Western companies.

Despite President Gorbachev's weekend assurances about Soviet creditworthiness, deep concern remains that the continued deterioration of the Soviet economy, plus increasing decentralization of decision-making, threaten to destroy the country's long-standing reputation for prompt payment.

The support of the Berne Union, whose members are drawn from 32 of the leading Western states, is crucial to securing Western credit for imports needed to modernize the Soviet economy. Only last week, Mr Viktor Geraschenko, chairman of Gosbank, the Soviet state bank, revealed that Moscow was planning large-scale commodity sales, including gold, to help reduce a \$2 billion (£1.19 billion) stack of unpaid bills.

News of the planned approach to Moscow came yesterday in a statement issued by Mr Malcolm Stephens, the chief executive of Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department, who is the current Berne Union president. His statement, which follows a meeting of the organization in Italy last week, gave no details of the scale of the Soviet problem, or any indication of what the credit insurers

wanted the Soviet authorities to do. It referred tersely to an approach "shortly" about "current problems of conducting business."

The statement underlined that the world debt problem still weighed heavily on the financial position of Berne Union members. "The failure of over 40 countries to meet their payment commitments under debt rescheduling agreements to one or more of the export credit agencies is a matter of continuing matter of concern," it said.

Berne Union members, which include government and private sector bodies, provide support in the form of credit insurance and financing for exports from member countries, as well as credit facilities that might otherwise not be available for importing countries.

● MOSCOW: President Gorbachev was flying back to the Soviet Union from San Francisco last night after a week of diplomatic success and public adulation in North America only to find his popularity at home plummeting, his programme for economic reform in tatters and demands for independence by breakaway republics growing apace (Richard Owen writes).

Diplomats said Mr Gorbachev would either have to quash or make concessions to growing talk of the need for the Communist Party to share power in a "government of national salvation".

Yesterday, Mr Leonid Abalkin, the deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic reform, defended the Government's plan for a "regulated" market economy.

He told *Pravda* that the Government had realized the need for a transition to market forces during the past six months. It had decided to risk panic buying by "telling the people the whole truth" about impending price rises because, "given widespread discontent, resentment and the credibility crisis, only a frank announcement of government intentions could stave off a social explosion".

Mr Abalkin insisted that the plan would begin to take effect in the autumn, leading to a temporary fall in living standards in early 1991 followed by a wide availability of goods in the subsequent "balanced market".

The Supreme Soviet (parliament) yesterday began the final week of its current session, during which it is to vote on the plan. But radical supporters of Mr Boris Yeltsin, the populist leader of Democratic Russia, and President of the Russian Federation, said Mr Abalkin was defending a lost cause.

Mr Oleg Bogomolov, a leading economist, said the plan as put forward by Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, Mr Gorbachev's Prime Minister, was an unworkable hybrid between a centrally planned economy and the market.

The radicals said the government would either have to abandon or revise the plan, which Mr Yeltsin has roundly condemned, winning huge popular acclaim in the process. Mr Yeltsin intends to make Russia "sovereign" and alter the Soviet power structure by signing bi-lateral co-operation deals with other republics.

Herr Kohl made it clear that he believes Moscow can best be reassured about the military intentions of a united Germany within Nato with the help of the 35 CSCE nations, provided the authority of the organization is strengthened.

## Germany's Nato place 'assured'

From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

WEST Germany is confident the Soviet Union is ready to agree that a united Germany can be a member of Nato subject to conditions which Bonn is willing to meet.

For Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, the outcome of the Washington summit "gave further occasion for confidence that the internal and external aspects of German reunification can be resolved".

According to the Chancellor, the solution of the external aspects of German unity "requires new and far-reaching steps in the CSCE (Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe) process, in disarmament negotiations, and through comprehensive co-operation between East and West, especially in the economic area".

Despite President Gorbachev's continuing public opposition to Germany being a full member of Nato, the view here is that, he has at last accepted there was nothing he could do to prevent a sovereign nation deciding whether it wished to join a military alliance.

Herr Kohl made it clear that he believes Moscow can best be reassured about the military intentions of a united Germany within Nato with the help of the 35 CSCE nations, provided the authority of the organization is strengthened.



Aisle of abundance: Mrs Gorbachev inspecting the fully laden shelves of a Minneapolis supermarket where her motorcade made a stop

## Russian church split on role in new order

From RICHARD OWEN IN MOSCOW

AT THE Novodevichy Monastery in Moscow yesterday the great golden domes and bell towers loomed out of a mist of fine rain. Behind these facades, a battle is looming over the leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church which is a mirror image of the struggle between Kremlin conservatives and reformers.

Inside Novodevichy yesterday, in a blaze of candles and sparkling, restored icons, the white-bearded bishop presiding over a service of thanksgiving for the Washington summit, one of the Church's traditional functions under Communism.

A few yards away, at the offices of the Moscow patriarchate, Metropolitan Vladimir, chief administrator of the Russian Orthodox Church, was commenting on changes in the old relationship between the Church and the State, in which the Church took a subservient role. "We now look forward to carrying out our Christian mission in greater freedom," he said.

Tomorrow, in the wake of the death of Patriarch Pimen early last month at the age of 79, the Orthodox Church begins the process of choosing a new Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia who will be installed at the Zagorsk Monastery next Sunday.

As the Church moves to take a central role in the Soviet Union, many of the younger clergy are demanding a leader who could chart the way forward by building on the potential power the Church has acquired as Russians lose faith in Communism.

The reformers favour the candidacy of Metropolitan Aleksii of Leningrad, a popular figure with a reformist reputation, against Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev, who has been temporary patriarch since Pimen's death. Both men are aged 61, but Metropolitan Filaret is identified with the "old regime" while Metropolitan Aleksii is a "political priest" with a seat in the Congress of People's Deputies (Parliament).

The cover of *Ogonyok*, an illustrated magazine, yesterday showed the great blue domes of the Zagorsk Monastery outside Moscow dwarfing a red Soviet flag. "Symbols

of belief", ran the caption. "Pimen enabled the Church to survive by conforming to the wishes of the State," one reformist priest said. "We need to co-operate with the State, but can afford to be more self-assertive."

Despite criticism by radical Christian groups that the election of a new patriarch is taking place "behind closed doors", Metropolitan Vladimir argues that the contest, the first since Pimen's elevation 20 years ago, will be far more democratic than in the past. Previous patriarchs emerged mysteriously from a small circle of top church officials. The election is still secret, but this time the Holy Synod headed by Metropolitan Filaret has ordered the Episcopal Council of 92 bishops to be augmented by delegates from the clergy and congregations, making a new elective assembly of some 300 people.

The new patriarch will be chosen from among the 92 bishops — or rather 75, since five are excluded by not being Soviet citizens and 12 are disqualified by being aged under 40. Metropolitan Filaret is a likely "safe" choice, but is to some extent handicapped by being embroiled in a battle with both the breakaway Ukrainian nationalist Autocephalous Church and with the Ukrainian Catholic Unitate Church.

The death of Pimen and the need to choose a new patriarch have come at a watershed in Soviet politics, giving the Church a chance to consolidate its new high profile in Soviet life. The breakthrough began last Christmas, when Soviet television broadcast midnight mass for the first time. Again, last Sunday, Moscow television broadcast services for Holy Trinity Day, pointing out that it coincided with traditional Russian folk ceremonies marking the beginning of summer.

Both television and the press are full of commentaries on the 1,000-year role of the Church in Russian history. Priests in cassocks are a common sight on television discussion programmes and in the corridors of the Russian Parliament in the Kremlin, to which several have been elected as deputies. Many Soviet people now openly

wear crosses around their necks, and adherence to orthodox Christianity has become fashionable with images of Christ and churches dominating art exhibitions and magazines. Even Sunday schools have been revived, in accordance with President Gorbachev's argument that religion helps his programme of reforms by instilling moral values.

For many church officials, the turning point in church-state relations was Mr Gorbachev's meeting with Pimen in the Kremlin shortly before the patriarch's death. At the funeral service in Moscow's Epiphany Cathedral, attended by 5,000 people, government officials held candles and joined in the service.

The Gorbachev leadership has encouraged the reopening and reconsecration of churches previously used as warehouses or garages, but the Orthodox Church is divided over how to capitalize on its new power. Radicals want to get rid of the "collaboration mentality" and oblige the authorities to make the separation of Church and State enshrined in the Constitution a reality. Some conservative priests, by contrast, prefer the present system under which the Church's affairs are controlled by the Government's Religious Department.

"The Orthodox Church is conservative by nature," Mr Matvei Stadnik of the Yelohovo Church, one of the most popular of Moscow churches, said. "We don't need any more reforms."

But the Church reformers say, needs its own *perestroika* if it is to live up to its new role in the emerging democracy. "We need serious changes," said Mr Alexander Ogorodnikov, a religious activist who in the pre-Gorbachev era spent eight years in prison for his beliefs. He and other radicals say the Church has become "too comfortable", even corrupt, with the hierarchy enjoying the same privileges as senior party officials, and some priests making a profit out of selling bibles. The reformists also want to see reconciliation between the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union and the Orthodox Church abroad.

## Ukraine protest as hardliner wins presidency

From NICK WORRALL IN KIEV

THE hardline Communist, Mr Vladimir Ivashko, was elected President of the Ukraine yesterday by the republic's parliament. The vote, which was boycotted by the Democratic Bloc, brought hundreds of cheering, whistling protesters into the streets of the Ukrainian capital.

Many of the protesters carried blue-and-gold Ukrainian national flags. They joined dozens more who had stood all day in pouring rain outside the parliament building awaiting the election results. They shouted "Ivashko out" and "Down with the Communist Party". Dozens of police waited behind trees in an adjoining park in case of violence.

The anti-Communist demonstrations spilled over into yesterday's official opening by the Princess Royal of the

Federation. Mr Ivashko is a former political adviser to the Soviet-backed communist regime in Afghanistan. He was appointed first secretary of Ukraine's notoriously conservative Communist party last autumn after President Gorbachev dismissed the former Brezhnev appointee, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, who has died since.

Although the republic's remaining political prisoners were released, the Ukrainian language accepted into everyday use and nationalists allowed to campaign publicly, the party retained its conservative line. At its plenum in March Mr Ivashko told the Central Committee that despite the removal from the Constitution of the Communist Party's right to rule, Communists could still maintain their grip on power in the Ukraine.

Yesterday's boycott came in reaction to a move by the parliamentary Speaker. He banned a Democrat deputy from expressing his view before the election that it was undemocratic in the present climate of Soviet political reform for one man to be both Communist Party leader and President of the republic. Mr Ivashko was to have been called upon publicly to withdraw from the election.

Immediately the 110-strong Democratic Bloc withdrew, leaving 341 ballots out of 449 to be cast. Mr Ivashko won 278 of these, 62 per cent of the vote, to the anger of the protesters who have kept a vigil outside the Supreme Soviet building since the session opened just over two weeks ago.

"Poor Ukraine", shouted Mrs Sophie Smishkov, a teacher from Lvov, the city that threw out Communist rule in the March elections and is now controlled by the nationalist Rukh. "For 350 years our people have been oppressed and now we are going back to totalitarian rule", she said, surrounded by protesters.

The decision will give the reeling Communist Party a big boost to morale, as it goes against the grain of politics all over the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.



Mr Ivashko: Advised the pro-Soviet Khabul regime

month-long festival, "British Days in the USSR", being staged in Kiev.

Young demonstrators held aloft the Rukh banner in protest at the linking of the Union Jack with the Soviet Ukrainian flag. Placards read: "Freedom for Ukraine", "Down with the Soviet Empire" and "53 million Ukrainians want independence".

The outcome of the vote, which hands Mr Ivashko the chairmanship of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in the Soviet Union's second most important republic, is a complete contrast to last month's election of Mr Boris Yeltsin as President of the Russian

## Boost for 'Gorby' as mania factor continues

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN SAN FRANCISCO

PRESIDENT Gorbachev may be returning to Moscow today with little to show from his three-day summit in Washington, but the live television coverage of his rousing receptions in both Minneapolis on Sunday and San Francisco yesterday would have amply compensated.

In Minneapolis the city succumbed to collective Gorbymania. Yesterday's itinerary in San Francisco read like one long photo-opportunity: breakfast with the Reagan family, lunch with Stanford University, lunch with West Coast business leaders and an early evening visit to the Golden Gate Bridge before flying home.

Travelling in Mr Gorbachev's entourage was Mr Oleg Uralov, an image-builder and the Deputy Minister of Cinematography of the Soviet Union. "The primary goal here is to portray Gorbachev as a man, as a human being," he said.

However, there were also more substantial aspects of Mr Gorbachev's two-day swing across America, of which the most important was to encourage trade and investment in the Soviet Union.

In Minneapolis, in a message he was expected to read here yesterday, Mr Gorbachev unashamedly pleaded for trade and investment from 45 corporate chiefs who flew in from across America to hear him. He sought to reassure them that they would not lose their money in the Soviet Union, he provided a list of business sectors where he hoped for investment, and urged swift action despite what he suggested were the short-term economic woes of his country.

"Those who are with us now have... good prospects of participating in our great country," he said. Companies that remained on the sidelines "will remain observers for years to come — we will see to it".

Mr Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, managed to steal some of the limelight during Mr Gorbachev's visit to Minneapolis by announcing the establishment of a \$100million research institute to be called the Gorbachev Maxwell Institute of Technology. Mr Maxwell said his personal contribution would be \$50million.

The institute is to be based in Minneapolis-St Paul, the headquarters of Mr Maxwell's American operations. A statement issued by Mr Perchik said it would be a "world-class research institute... where American, Soviet and European scientists will work side by side to benefit the world". The initial areas of research would be the environment and communications. The institute was being established "to honour President Mikhail Gorbachev's contribution to world peace and friendship".

● Newspaper plans: Mr Maxwell said yesterday he is in talks to buy a major American newspaper. He declined to identify his target but said the property was valued "obviously in the mid-hundreds of millions". Speculation centred on the Tribune Co's high-circulation but marginally profitable *New York Daily News* and *Gannett's USA Today*, which has become the largest general-interest daily newspaper in America. (Reuters)



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## Princess homes in on average British family

From OUR CORRESPONDENT IN KIEV

THE Princess Royal yesterday formally opened the "British Days in the USSR", the festival of British music, opera, arts, trade and industry which is expected to attract more than a million Ukrainians during its four-week run.

In her opening speech, the Princess Royal said Kiev had made a great impression on her in her previous visit to the city, as a member of Britain's three-day event team in 1973 when she had fallen off her horse. "It left me with one shoulder lower than the other," she said, raising the only smile to relieve a suitably British-like wet day.

Any doubts the Princess Royal might have about what constitutes the average British family were probably dispelled when she met the Goodwins at the festival. Mr Peter Goodwin, an engineering technician in his early 40s, his wife Anne, daughter Emma, aged 18, and son Peter, aged 16, live in the Midlands on about £18,000 a year with their golden Labrador retriever Ben and tabby cat George. The family Ford Escort is two years old, still being paid for, and the mortgage on their three-bedroom semi-detached house has at least 20 years to run. According to



Everything including the kitchen sink: The Princess Royal touring the "Goodwin" residence at the British Life Today display in Kiev, part of the UK festival

1989 statistics on income, age, family size, occupations and pursuits, the Goodwins represent the average. But the Princess was spared any handshaking because they do not really exist.

The entire family is constructed from plastic and is the subject of an exhibition called "British Life Today". It is the centrepiece of the

festival, which will also feature aerobics by the Red Arrows. It is the second part of an exchange agreed in Moscow three years ago by Mrs Thatcher and President Gorbachev. Part one took place in Birmingham in October 1988.

The Soviet authorities suggested Kiev, the third largest Soviet city, as the venue for the return. However, had the

rapidity of political change been predicted the choice might have been different. The upsurge of nationalist feeling and the decline of the Communist Party have made it difficult to select the appropriate official to welcome the Princess Royal.

By Friday, when Mrs Thatcher and possibly Mr and Mrs Gorbachev arrive in

the city, the issue should be resolved. Yesterday the Ukrainian parliament was voting for a president and leader of the republic. But there is no radical maverick in the mould of Mr Boris Yeltsin about to take over. Their choice is expected to be Mr Vladimir Ivashko, the conservative party First Secretary, who can field enough traditional rural Communist supporters to avoid an upset.

One of the organizers of the festival, Mr Noel Marshall, a Foreign Office Under Secretary, said: "It's our ambition to arouse interest in Britain and to show Ukrainians and others British culture and our way of life. So far we've had an excellent reception here."

However, the "British Life Today" show seems a little more focussed than simply to arouse interest. Video displays picture the importance of an independent judiciary, for instance, and explain the role of the individual in jury service. The workings of British democracy and an independent enterprise and housing, although the hazards of taking on a mortgage and falling into debt are not ducked. And for those not quite convinced of the excellence of the British way of life, a device walks the perfume of new-mown grass through the exhibition hall.

East...  
Two F...  
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battl...  
Sikh bomb...  
kill Punja...  
children...  
Talks falter...  
Hikers named...  
Youth charged...  
Star in hospital...  
Strike over slap...  
Winged bulls...

# Eastern Europe on brink of high technology revolution

From ROGER BOYES  
IN WARSAW

EASTERN Europe, for decades an industrial wasteland, is on the brink of a huge technological revolution whose significance may dwarf even the democratic upheavals of 1989.

The liberalization this week of rules of the Co-ordinating Committee for Multi-lateral Export Controls, or Cocom — the Western body which regulated high technology exports to the East, and the inevitable demise of the political ban on western hi-tech exports, will unleash sophisticated computers, machine tools and communications equipment on economies that have been struggling along on 20 or 30-year-old technology.

Market reform in Poland and Hungary, more open economies in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, East Germany's currency union with West Germany, have already cleared the way for the use of relatively modern technology. Personal computers, brought in privately by travellers (and smugglers), now clutter the airports of Sofia and Warsaw, much as videos did five years ago.

Factories forced to become competitive or go bust, have been ordering larger computers through middle men in the Far East. But a Luddite philosophy still grips much of industry: the political commitment is often to full employment rather than efficiency.

Now, the United States has lifted its objections to exports of key technology.

The unification of Germany removes East Germany from the hi-tech blockade and without East Germany the whole arrangement becomes unenforceable. A last trench is being dug around the Soviet Union — East Europeans will be required to block all re-exports to Moscow — but this too is unlikely to last for long.

"Above all our telecommunications will get an important boost," said Doctor Marek Nowakowski of the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry, over a spluttering phone. Certainly, both Budapest and Warsaw have been desperate to renew their telephone exchanges for the last decade. Warsaw has been hampered by lack of capital, Budapest by Cocom since it wanted a highly sophisticated digital

switching system which could, according to Cocom logic, have ultimately benefited the Soviet military establishment. The West Germans in particular, have been urging Cocom to drop the ban on telecommunications equipment. This is partly because of the need to bring East Germany on a par with the West, and partly for commercial reasons: Siemens is competing with Sweden's LM Ericsson, Alcatel of France and AT and T of the United States for a hold on the East European market. Certainly the market is huge. Poland has only 118 phones per thousand population, Hungary 134, East Germany 211, Bulgaria 200, West Germany, by contrast, has 641 and the United States 650.

## Export controls to be relaxed

A RADICAL relaxation in Cocom rules is expected to involve three elements:

□ **Telecommunications:** The East Europeans will be able to buy Western fibre optic technology to improve dramatically their antiquated communication systems. There will still have to be some controls for potential military applications.

□ **Computers:** Most modern personal computers should become available up to "386" models without the need for an export licence. However, the most powerful computers with obvious strategic

capability will still be banned.

□ **Machine tools:** Relaxation of controls will provide huge scope for export sales to meet Soviet industrial needs. But, again, not all restrictions will be lifted. There will still be controls on the West's most sophisticated computer-controlled equipment, capable of machining missile warheads or propeller fans for submarines with absolute precision.

As many as 30 items could be withdrawn from the blacklist of 140 categories of equipment, leaving a much smaller "core" of banned goods.

When the computer counting system collapsed in Hungary on election night (actually, on several nights), it was plain to everybody that modern democracy required modern technology. The relaxation of Cocom will allow trade in all normal personal computers, up to 386-model PCs with a data processing speed of 275 megabits a second — about four times current Cocom standard. Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia may be allowed computers with a processing speed of up to 2,000 megabits. But the Pentagon is demanding strict limits on re-exporting before these huge computers are allowed to go eastwards.

The Soviet Union already produces big capacity computers and Bulgaria, profiting from the Cocom ban, developed a "super computer" for East European use. But the breakdown rate is high and the Soviet SM-2 computer is regarded as hopelessly out of date.

As with telephones the demand for personal computers is almost bottomless. The Soviet Union (which will not benefit from this week's Cocom liberalization) has between 500,000 and a million personal computers, compared with 40 million in the United States.

There are two inhibitions on the Eastern technology revolution. The first is the deficit centrally planned economy and the primitive, timid markets of the East make full use of the technology? And, crucially, can the East afford massive imports of hi-tech?

The chief aim of the market reforms in Eastern Europe is to break up heavy industry, to force factories either to become competitive or to go bankrupt. These enterprises are already bleeding workers — unemployment has soared from zero in January to 500,000 in Poland — and there is considerable resistance to labour saving technology.

Yet there are other powerful pressures to modernize. An energy crisis that could derail reform altogether is looming this winter. The Soviet Union wants to scale back its oil shipments to Comecon allies, domestically produced coal is reaching world prices in Poland, environmental movements are forcing East German and Czechoslovak factories to move away from brown coal.

And so there is a premium on energy-saving technology, on computer steering and computer control. The fear of nuclear power that flared up after Chernobyl can be overcome if hi-tech safeguards are introduced. President Bush is even willing to let the Soviet Union buy American computers to monitor their nuclear reactors.

But the strongest force for modernization comes from a rising new technocratic class, not wedded as in the past to the Communist Party and the planned economy. School children are slowly gaining access to computers and the thrust of Western aid to Eastern Europe is to improve management skills and make future managers more responsive

to technology. Bulgarian and Czech engineers, frustrated at possibilities foreclosed by state enterprises, are founding their companies and begging computer

The question of capital is more easily resolved. The World Bank is channelling part of its aid into funding telecommunications in Eastern Europe. Joint ventures are mushrooming as the West Germans especially trade their technology for a future foothold in the Eastern markets. Western banks are weary, but frequently back any scheme that promises an opening to the Soviet Union.

Certainly when Cocom lifted restrictions on technology exports to China, trade with the West almost doubled. Something similar is about to happen in Eastern Europe, and the East in particular is worried since it may be a fundamental shift in global trading patterns.

The Far East of course competes well at present with Eastern European manufacturers, offering attractive, low priced products produced even cheaper labour than is available in Warsaw or Sofia. But a more market responsive East, equipped with state-of-the-art machinery and within easy reach of Western Europe, is a real threat. South Korea is busily opening up embassies and trade missions throughout Eastern Europe; the Japanese are building factories in most of the post Communist states. Meanwhile the revolution continues — in megabits.

## Two Peruvian presidential hopefuls battle it out

From CORINNE SCHMIDT IN LIMA

THE two Peruvian presidential candidates, Señor Alberto Fujimori and Señor Mario Vargas Llosa, traded acrimonious personal insults in their only debate before the run-off election next Sunday.

The campaign has become increasingly bitter as both sides indulge in racist and religious attacks and political dirty tricks. Increasingly, the two are seen as an unlikely pair to lead a socially and economically battered nation.

They are both political independents and novices, one an agronomist and the other a novelist, and neither has ever run for or held political office.

In last Sunday night's barbed televised debate, Señor Fujimori asked Señor Vargas

Llosa how he could lead Peru, the world's biggest producer of coca leaf when he admitted to using drugs — a reference to the novelist's experiments with marijuana as a 14-year-old. His question stunned Peruvians, who had come to regard Señor Fujimori as a soft-spoken, consensus-type candidate. "This is extremely grave for someone who wants to be president, because if we want to fight narcotics trafficking, the man who is president must have clean morals," said Señor Fujimori.

Señor Vargas Llosa, caught off-guard by the charge, replied: "We're talking about Mario Vargas Llosa when he was 14-years-old, something that happened only a couple of times and was never repeated." Noting wryly that the Japanese-Peruvian Señor Fujimori had "come with his samurai sword raised", Señor Vargas Llosa retaliated, saying that the presence of fanatic Protestant evangelists in Señor Fujimori's campaign made it difficult to believe that the agronomist could bring about national unity.

Conservatives in the powerful Roman Catholic Church have accused the evangelical groups of planning to make Peru a Protestant nation. Ironically, as Señor Fujimori retorted, he is a practising Catholic while his opponent is a declared agnostic.

A year ago, Señor Vargas Llosa, supported by the influential business class, was virtually assured of victory. But a month before the first-round election on April 8, Señor Fujimori, arguing that Señor Vargas Llosa's austerity programme would only cause further pain, came from nowhere to finish a few points behind him, assuring himself a place in the run-off.

Now Señor Fujimori, who is supported by the left-wing and centre-left voters, is seen as the favourite. He leads in nationwide polls, but the gap is beginning to narrow in the second round.

His impressive showing and the ensuing second-round battle have led to smear campaigns. Some of Señor Vargas Llosa's supporters have begun to mount racist attacks on Señor Fujimori's Japanese origins with a campaign spokesman suggesting that only Peruvians of Latin heritage should be allowed to be president. Señor Fujimori, the son of Japanese immigrants, responded with attacks on wealthy whites who are Señor Vargas Llosa's most visible supporters. And more recently, the religious issue has surfaced.

## Sikh bombs kill Punjab children

Patiala

At least six people, including four schoolchildren, were killed yesterday by two bombs, probably planted by Sikh militants, in India's northern Punjab state.

Police said the children were killed when a bomb on a bicycle went off near a Hindu temple in Patiala where they were celebrating a Hindu festival. The blast injured 26 others.

The second bomb went off on a motor-scooter, whose driver was taking one of the injured to hospital. Both were killed on the spot. (Reuters)

## Talks falter

Tokyo

Cambodian peace talks were faltering from the start after the Khmer Rouge leader, Mr Khieu Samphan, head of the most powerful guerrilla faction in the country, failed to attend. (Reuters)

## Hikers named

Nederland, Colorado

Two British hikers were killed in a Colorado mountain snowstorm were named as Mr David John Paddon, and Miss Katherine Louise Choules, both aged 21 and both exchange students from Lancaster University. (AP)

## Youth charged

Chartres

A French youth has been arrested here on charges of raping and murdering Miss Marie-France Desmeutes, aged 21 of Laval, Canada, who was found dying on a road near Le Mans. (AFP)

## Star in hospital

Santa Monica

The singing star Michael Jackson has been admitted to hospital complaining of chest pains.

## Strike over slap

Dhaka

Hundreds of patients at the Dhaka Medical College Hospital were sent home or lay uncared for because 500 nurses allegedly slapped one of them. (Reuters)

## Winged bulls

Baghdad

Iraqi archaeologists excavating a palace in the Assyrian capital of Nineveh have found seven giant marble bulls, three times life-size and sporting wings, some blue and some purple, dating to the seventh century BC. (Reuters)



The actor Robert Morse giving Maggie Smith a congratulatory kiss at the Tony awards ceremony in New York

## Tony award for Maggie Smith

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN NEW YORK

Maggie Smith, who won critical acclaim for her flamboyant role as an eccentric tour guide in the comedy *Lessons in Love* in London last year, has won a coveted Tony Award for the same role in the New York production.

Miss Smith was awarded a Tony, Broadway's equivalent of Hollywood's Oscar, as best leading actress in a play. Margaret Tuzo, who won one of the best featured actress in the same play for her part as a supporter of historic preservation. Miss Smith has dazzled US audiences with her crisp British accent and larger-than-life mannerisms.

Famous names passed up in the awards included Kathleen Turner, who hosted the award ceremony, Dustin Hoffman and the composer, Andrew Lloyd Webber. His musical *Aspects of Love* failed to stir emotions after a run of hits that have included *Cats*, *The Phantom of the Opera* and *Misérables*, which are still running on Broadway to sell-out performances.

The award for best musical, which ensures massive sales at the box office, was won by *City of Angels*, a punchy tale about the filming of 1940s. The musical won a five other Tonys, including best actor for James Naughton, featured actress for Randy Graff, scenic design for Robin Wagner,

musical score and music book.

As widely expected, Tony Dally, who is best known for her television roles, won an award as best actress in musical at the 44th annual awards ceremony for her role in *Gypsy*. The Tony for best play was scooped by a Chicago-based Steppenwolf Theatre's production of *The Grapes of Wrath*, adapted from the novel by John Steinbeck about a family's journey across the United States during the Depression. The play won the Pulitzer Prize for *The Piano Lesson*.

Other awards for second acting roles went to Chaz Durning who plays Big Dad in the revival of Tennessee Williams's *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, and to Robert Morse bringing to life the late actor Truman Capote in *Tru*.

The musical *Grand Hotel* came second to *City of Angels* and won five Tonys, including the awards for featured actor for Tommy Tune and best costume design.

Last year on Broadway a particularly strong season and the competition was usually keen. In her acceptance speech Maggie Smith thanked American audiences for their generosity. "They show you how they feel," she said.

Awards, page

## Shooting vote falls prey to low turnout

From PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

A NATIONAL referendum on game shooting has turned into a fiasco after less than the legal minimum of 50 per cent of the electorate turned out to vote.

Only 42 per cent of Italy's 47-million voters voted, thus rendering void the referendum aimed at repealing existing legislation on shooting, including a law allowing hunters to roam freely on other people's land.

The country had been split into pro-shooting and anti-shooting camps and there have been occasional brawls between hunters and members of the Green movement.

But the dismal failure of the referendum leaves Italy with the most liberal shooting regulations in Europe — a fact denounced by both Italian and foreign conservationists, and which has helped foster the image of the Italian shooter as a trigger-happy butcher, an image which in too many cases is all too close to the truth.

Under the Italian Constitution, repeal of the existing law would have forced the Government to introduce new laws, presumably more restrictive and in keeping with

## Israel discounts threat over Jewish immigrants

From A CORRESPONDENT IN JERUSALEM

ISRAELI officials said yesterday they would not interfere with the settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied territories despite the threat by President Gorbachov that the scheme could put at risk the continued exodus.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the caretaker Prime Minister, said in a speech in Tel Aviv that Soviet immigrants would be allowed to settle wherever they wished. "If the USSR of President Gorbachov does not think she can tell her own citizens where to live and where to go, it is as clear as the sun that we, followers of democracy and freedom, cannot limit this category or another of settlers in the land of Israel."

"We will not establish in this country ghettos, or special settlements. Not for immigrants and not for long-standing citizens."

Mr Shamir and other Israeli leaders accused Mr Gorbachov of giving in to Arab pressure. The leaders of Arab countries and Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have repeatedly expressed concern that Soviet Jews are being settled in the territories, a move which they

perceive as likely to prevent the Palestinians from getting the homeland they want.

"It is regrettable that President Gorbachov has been misled by Arab propaganda," said Mr Simcha Diniz, chairman of the Jewish Agency, a quasi-government group involved in the settlement of immigrants. It said yesterday that 49,000 Soviet Jews had arrived in Israel since April last year, of whom just 285 had settled in the territories.

The figures do not, however, reflect Soviet immigrants who are allowed to move to areas set up around Jerusalem on territory captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. According to published reports here, more than 1,300 of the new immigrants have moved to these areas.

Mr Benny Begin, MP, the son of Mr Menachem Begin, the former Prime Minister, told Israeli radio: "We must all persuade the international community not to place in doubt the right of any Jew to settle anywhere in his homeland."

Mr Uri Gordon, head of the Jewish Agency immigration department, acknowledged, however, that Israel must be

more sensitive to world opinion if it wants to continue receiving large numbers of Soviet Jews. "Israel needs to understand that it should not form new settlements in order not to incite world opinion."

Still, he added, he did not think Mr Gorbachov could carry out his threat to reconsider the Soviet Union's policy on issuing exit permits to Jews. "Russia cannot turn back, but I don't want to give her any reason to do so. I believe we need to think seriously about the subject of settlements and, for me, immigration is more important."

He wanted: Mr Shamir announced yesterday that he was ready to form a government with nationalist and religious parties, but needed more time to "perfect" it. He made the announcement after addressing a business conference in Tel Aviv.

Members of his Likud Party admitted, however, that he did not have written agreements with the eight small parties he hopes to gather into his government, and even Mr Shamir acknowledged that another coalition with the Labour Party was not out of the question.

## Fears over Pretoria sanctions

By MICHAEL KNIFE

ANTI-apartheid leaders expressed concern in London yesterday that an expected decision by the South African Government to lift its state of emergency might lead to relaxation of international sanctions.

The Right Rev Simon Barrington-Ward, the Bishop of Coventry, Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, the Rev Michael Taylor, director of Christian Aid, and Michael Terry, executive secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said they were writing to Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, who holds the presidency of the European Community, to point out that any relaxation of sanctions would be a "very damaging" move.

The anti-apartheid leaders were speaking as Mr Nelson Mandela, the vice-president of the African National Congress, left South Africa for a six-week world tour in which he has made clear his intention to focus attention on the need for sanctions to be maintained.

## Frenzy of grief at Khomeini's shrine

From AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE IN TEHRAN

AN EXPLOSION of grief rocked a cemetery south of Tehran as a huge crowd yesterday paid vibrant tribute to Ayatollah Khomeini on the first anniversary of his death.

Mourners heard a one-hour speech by Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Khomeini's successor, who called for Iranian unity and accused the US, its allies and their supporters of wanting to torpedo the Iranian revolution. The enemies of Iran expected that Ayatollah Khomeini's death would trigger civil war or force changes in the Government, he said. "But through your solidarity you have slapped the enemy across the mouth."

The words of Iran's current spiritual guide were punctuated by cries of *Allah-o Akbar* (God is Supreme) and emotional pledges to support the 11-year-old Islamic revolution spearheaded by Ayatollah Khomeini. The crowd also

renewed its loyalty to Ayatollah Khomeini, calling him *Mawla* (master or guide).

Hojatoleslam Mohammad Ali Ansari, the organizer of a week of official mourning that began last Friday, told the state-run Iran news agency that more than eight million people gathered at the cemetery yesterday.

There was no independent confirmation of the figure and many foreign reporters put the total number of mourners at the cemetery at Behesht-e Zahra, the paradise of Zahra (the Prophet Mohammad's daughter), at several hundred thousand.

The golden-domed shrine, built with donations, was packed to capacity with grieving pilgrims, who had come from all over Iran, as well as Pakistan, India and Muslim republics of the Soviet Union. Men and women clad in black, the latter

covered head to toe in the Islamic chador, beat their breasts in the traditional Shia Muslim gesture of despair.

Mourners were led by a short, stocky man, known here as the minister of slogans, who urged them to raise clenched fists in the air and shout: *Mariha Amrika* (Death to America), *Mariha Israel*. Dozens of people fainted. A first aid official later said more than 1,000 people were treated for exhaustion caused by heat and emotion.

A taxi-driver later commented that true Islam should be practised in mosques and said he did not believe in such public displays of grief. Those people only went there to get free food and drink, he said.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who died on June 3 last year of cancer, is revered to nearly the same degree as the 12 imams of the Shia Islam faith.



Chador-clad women holding portraits of the late Ayatollah Khomeini and current spiritual guide Ayatollah Khamenei as they mark the first year of the imam's death

# Shaming bias off the air

Woodrow Wyatt

Today the Lords debate their second reading of the Broadcasting Bill. The committee stage which follows is the last chance to lay down coherent, enforceable standards of impartiality to be observed by the BBC and the terrestrial and satellite channels to be licensed and regulated by the new Independent Television Commission (ITC).

The issue has had scant and faint attention in the Commons. As the Bill stands, there are many ways in which the "due impartiality" under which broadcast is supposed to operate can, as now, be breached with impunity by broadcasters minded to insert their own political slant, usually with the audience unaware of what they are up to.

The need for an effective system for maintaining impartiality bridges the political divide. Labour had a legitimate grievance in 1971 over the BBC's *Yesterday's Men*, which pictured its leaders as forlorn relics of touch and out of date. Indeed, I have been told by those in the BBC who should know that there are far more vigorous and frequent protests over bias from Labour governments than there are from Conservative. Nor is Labour slow to protest when in opposition. All major parties, in or out of office, need the assurance that someone, somewhere, can prevent their policies and their leaders being unfairly pilloried and ensure that unchallenged attacks are not made on established national policies.

For example, BBC2's *Summer of the Bomb* last August claimed that historians accepted the bombing of Hiroshima as being the start of the Cold War, thus justifying Stalin's massive post-war build-up as understandable self-defence against the menacing West. Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin and other wartime and post-war Labour leaders would have been outraged by the letter from the Secretary of the BBC on February 12 this year defending this bizarre claim as "commanding general assent among informed historians".

Since I wrote in *The Times* on February 13 about bias in the BBC's *Today* programme there has been a slight improvement, though the BBC is loath to make such admissions publicly, whatever internal rows it may have. The BBC provides programmes over which it is the sole regulator and is simultaneously judge and jury of complaints about them. It issues to its staff broadly admirable guidelines on impartiality but does not enforce them. Likewise the IBA has, with some exceptions, reasonable guidelines. If these were obeyed, slanted programmes like Channel 4's *Oh, Superman* by Harold Pinter last Thursday could not be broadcast without including an adequate presentation of a differing view.

point. Defending Pinter's unbalanced attack on US policy in Nicaragua, and on Mrs Thatcher for approving it, the production manager said: "I am sure it will be partly balanced by other programmes on all the four channels." Thus are the impartiality rules casually dismissed.

Although the ITC itself will not provide programmes but will ostensibly be an independent regulator of them, the past behaviour of the IBA staff, some of whom will be working for the ITC, offers no assurance that it will be any more determined to ensure impartiality than the BBC. There has to be a body seen to be truly independent of association with programme makers, uninvolved in the job properly for all the screens and radios in our homes.

The Broadcasting Standards Council has a statutory duty to provide a code of guidance on the portrayal of violence and sexual conduct and on standards of taste and decency. This remit applies to the BBC, radio and television, as well as to all the services under the aegis of the ITC. Under these headings the council must consider non-trivial complaints and issue findings. It would be simple to add to the Bill a duty on the council to provide a code of standards and practices for the preservation of impartiality in matters of political or industrial controversy or relating to current public policy. There would be the same system of complaints to the council as for the duties it is already charged with.

An alternative to the council taking on the supervision of "due impartiality" could be the Broadcasting Complaints Commission. If neither organization were found suitable, there must be an entirely new body charged with providing a code of guidance on impartiality and ensuring its implementation.

If none of the arrangements outlined above are made, the rows between the broadcasting authorities, governments and political parties will never stop but grow worse. There is no confidence that the BBC or the ITC will give truly independent judgements on impartiality. If there were an entirely separate organization, governments, political parties and individuals could go to it with their complaints and expect a verdict untrammelled by defensive postures aimed at whitewashing employees and programme makers. If the finding went against the complainant, he would have to shut up, knowing he had had a fair hearing. If it went the other way, those concerned with the offending programme would receive an unpleasant public condemnation, all the more telling because it came from an independent body not subject to pressures from programme makers. Broadcasting would become impartial again.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

This morning, *mutatis mutandis*, I might well have risen betimes, strolled out of my front gate, and - slinging with my trusty clasp-knife a stout blackthorn switch - the better to negotiate my passage through Cricklewood's tangled undergrowth - picked my way daintily across the "gentle steaming midden of Cow House Farm" bound for the "chimney-pot manufactory a mere country mile away, atop Child's Hill."

I should not, in all probability, have run into many people. "The old gateman of Cricklewood House - at the bottom of my lane, beside the village pond - would doubtless have nudged his forelock as I passed, but dared to offer nothing more personal than his regular admonition upon the fox-droppings scarring his gravel; the herdsman whittling in the Cow House Farm hedge might have had an interesting intelligence to impart about the eccentric behaviour of his charges, adding a rider to the effect that it might "do none of us any harm to lay off chops for a while; the buxom chateleine of the Castle Tea Gardens might have leaned, dimpling, through her leaded lights, to murmur that there was nothing could set up a gentleman of a morning like a nice toasted scones; but I should be - fortunate indeed to meet any others along the way, before heaving to at the premises of my old friend Jas Merryweather, supplier of chimneys to the carriage trade, for one of our regular chats upon such burning issues of the day as the threat to family life of the Zoetrope or whether anyone in his right mind believed that the new Conservative Party's Tamworth Manifesto would enable it to break the traditional mould of British politics."

Oh yes, and I might also have bumped, as I meandered, into a stranger peering through a "Theodolite. Had I done so, I should have doffed my stove-pipe hat, saying: "Good morning, sir, do I take it that a survey is under way? I trust it is not in consequence of this new Municipal Reform Act! You may tell your masters that any attempt to levy the proposed annual groat upon my humble cot will be met with the sternest resist-

tance. Melbourne, Melbourne, Melbourne, out, out, out!"

He would have smiled a demurring smile, and extended his hand. "George Cruchley, sir," he would have said, "a humble cartographer and your yet humbler servant, engaged merely upon his map of Cricklewood."

"Pshaw!" I should have snorted. "We are sought but a bucolic speck of fourteen dwellings. Who are we to merit bespoke cartography?"

"A speck today, perhaps," he might have replied, "but it will not always be 1835. One day, who knows, the very knoll upon which we are standing may be graced by not merely Adrian's Unisex Hair Salon, but also Rocky Videos, Kutprice Kars, and the Hing Yip Takeaway."

How uncannily accurate he would have been!

So then, shall I recommend to the rest of you the sumptuous new book which lies open before me in this year of ungrace 1990, and which contains not only Cruchley's new Plan, but - but - but - more magnificent old maps spanning London, change by change, from one Elizabeth to the other? I'm not sure I ought. True, *The History of London in Maps*, by Felix Barker and Peter Jackson, will give contemporary metropolitans far more than merely 1p change from twenty quid, but will they be able to handle that gift my less mournfully than I? Will they, like me, huddle first to the index to check for entry what was once, literally, their neck of the woods, only to reflect upon how utterly, between then and now, the woods got it in that very neck?

Ah, Cricklewood! There on page 98 you lie, forever panting and forever young, committed to in the year my great-grandfather was born; which, put that way, seems not so long ago. A baker's dozen of cottages, and the manor house, and a windmill on Shoot-Up Hill from which the miller could look across to Wilsdon Green when it was nothing but that; and to Hendon, when the site of ten thousand subsequent semis bore only Clatterhouse Farm; and to the Green Hill far away, when it was not yet Golden's, but simply what you climbed to get to the Hare and Hounds.

Ronald Butt welcomes a return to vigorous three-party politics with the death of the SDP

# After Owen, will the centre revive?

The formal acknowledgement of the death of the Social Democratic Party will be good for British politics. It is not simply a tidying-up operation which acknowledges a political reality. More to the point, it removes a confusing distraction for the voters and will allow the strength of the organized political centre to be properly tested once again by reference to a single party: the Liberal Democrats.

This has not been possible since Sir David Steel and Dr David Owen between them fractured the Liberal-SDP Alliance after the last election. Since then, the two centre parties have fought one another in a struggle of personalities reminiscent of that between the Asquith and the Lloyd George Liberals after the First World War. By dividing the centre, they have indicated that a vote for either party would be wasted; and they have done so at a time when both Labour (abandoning traditional socialism) and more recently the Tories (with their growing interest in tempering their attachment to the market by a concern for the environment) have advanced onto the centre ground.

The ineffectiveness of the centre party (which in practice could only be the Liberal Democrats) has had adverse consequences. As the third party for much of this century, the Liberals have performed a valuable balancing function in British politics, which has been much more important than could be gauged from the statistics of their performance in elections. As well as contributing political ideas, they have represented a haven in which voters could take refuge when they were unhappy with the party in power, Tory or Labour, but could not bring themselves to vote for the other.

The existence of a credible centre party has made it possible for voters to send warning signals to the party in power, which has usually benefited by heeding them. Thus the large Liberal vote in the two elections of 1974, in which the Tories lost power but Labour was denied a true majority, was a clear statement by the electorate that although the policies of Edward Heath's Tory government were unacceptable, there was a deep distrust of the left-wing extremists who were laying siege to the Labour Party.

The high tide of centrist politics, however, came with the defection of Owen, Roy Jenkins, Shirley Williams and William Rodgers from the Labour Party. Their formation of the Social Democratic Party and their alliance with the Liberals gave the political centre a strength it had not enjoyed since the Liberals broke into two factions during the First World War.

The momentary success of the Alliance in obtaining virtually a third of the voters' support in opinion polls at times of Conservative unpopularity was decisive in forcing Labour to the reforms by which, to the dismay of the old left, it has turned itself into a claimant to the social democratic heritage.

That is the real achievement of Owen and his friends, and it conforms to the historical function of the centre in Britain. It is wrong to say that we cannot have true three-party politics without proportional representation to give the centre party a stake in government. Since the Conservatives broke over the Corn Laws in 1846, there have been recurrent long periods in which third parties have

gained a decisive influence, sometimes by influencing the ideas of the others, and once by replacing one of the two principal parties (when Labour overtook the Liberals). We have enjoyed the benefits of both three-party influence and two-party stability.

Owen, therefore, should be content with this achievement. Where he now goes is of no great moment politically. He is a man of great political flair who senses the common ground of politics as the ordinary voter sees it. A case in point is his willingness to adopt much of Mrs Thatcher's social and economic revolution long before Labour (or, indeed, many Liberals and other Social Democrats) did so. He is a realist in terms of policies, if not in his attitude to political parties.

However, he is also a highly opinionated man who, since his days as foreign secretary, has often aroused personal hostility in those with whom it was important that he should work smoothly. In the end, the Alliance broke because his pride and obstinacy and David Steel's Machiavellian machine politics fell foul of one another. It may well be that Owen

would be more at home now in the reformed Labour Party than among the Liberal Democrats.

It may also be that wherever he goes, trouble will follow. For that reason there are many in the Labour Party who would not welcome him, and their attitude has been trenchantly expressed by John Prescott. It is also more than likely that Paddy Ashdown would find him an uncomfortable colleague, as did Roy Jenkins (whom Owen replaced as SDP leader). But it is part of the role of politicians to try to come to terms with difficult colleagues. On the whole they can safely assume that having participated in two defections, Owen would not have much credibility if he attempted a third.

In any event, what is of interest now is not Owen's future. What we wait to see is, first, whether Mrs Thatcher and Neil Kinnock between them have managed to turn Labour into a genuine social democratic party capable of attaining power; and second, whether Ashdown, freed from division and wasted votes, can build the Liberal Democrats into a useful centre party ready for the day when one is again needed.

# Let's plan foreign policy, not let events dictate it

To make the most of a new era, Vernon Bogdanor calls for better-informed debate on international affairs

In a recent interview, Douglas Hurd compared himself to Castlereagh, the foreign secretary who led the reform of the map of Europe after Waterloo. For Castlereagh's task had been "to put together a Concert of Europe". Mr Hurd is indeed fortunate to be the minister in charge of Britain's foreign policy at a time when the post-war period has finally come to an end.

The unfreezing of Europe offers tremendous new opportunities for British foreign policy. But it also imposes upon us the obligation to choose. How well equipped are we as a country to deal with the intellectual consequences of the peace? That is the question which Peter Hennessy has sought to examine in a sparkling pamphlet. His conclusions are likely to prove disquieting to our foreign and defence policy establishment.

For much of the past 45 years, British foreign policy has been conditioned by the activities of other states: colonies clamouring for independence, the founding of the European Community, and, above all, the relations of the superpowers. British foreign policy consisted in large part of reacting to these events, handling problems as they arose, rather than setting out precise objectives.

Since 1945, the skills of the Foreign Office have been dedicated essentially to the management of decline. "The object of policy," according to Sir Paul Gore-Booth, a former Foreign Office permanent secretary, "had to be to ensure that a great nation could stop halfway down and establish itself as a second-level power with real tasks to perform and obligations to fulfil." It was an unheroic aspiration, and it was carried out with only moderate success, for it was dogged throughout by a remarkable lack of foresight.

When, in 1963, Julius Nyerere sought British help to quell internal trouble in Tanzania, the foreign secretary, Lord Home, asked Lord Mountbatten how many times we had been asked to dispatch military expeditions of this kind since the war, and on how many occasions the trouble had been foreseen. The answer: "Forty-eight and none."

*"The Intellectual Consequences of the Peace: British Foreign and Defence Policy-making in the 1990s"* (Stanford University Press on Government and Politics).



More recently, few in the Foreign Office foresaw the course of developments in Central and Eastern Europe. By contrast with the Americans, who maintained regular contacts with dissidents, Britain preferred to restrict diplomatic intercourse to governments. The Foreign Office seems to have assumed that the Honeckers and Husaks enjoyed substantial indigenous support, instead of realizing that they were brutal puppets whose power rested entirely on Soviet tanks.

But the most striking failure of British foreign policy lies in the European Community. From Herbert Morrison's dismissal of British participation in the European Coal and Steel Community in 1950 - "the Durham miners won't wear it" - to Mrs Thatcher's Bruges speech in 1988, we have consistently failed to appreciate that when continental leaders

declared that they intended to create a European entity, they meant precisely what they said.

It would have been better to have played a constructive role in that endeavour, rather than crying "Roul" from the sidelines at each new (and often imaginary) affront to British sensibilities. One does not have to agree with every detail of French foreign policy, as practised by either de Gaulle or Mitterrand, to realize that they have discovered a better way to maximize the influence of a medium-ranking power.

"Now that you are a fact, we shall deal with you," Sir Roger Makins's remark to Jean Monnet in 1952, after the formation of the European Coal and Steel Community without Britain, epitomizes the reactive spirit of British foreign policy, a spirit insufficient to meet the problems which the new order in Europe is likely to pose.

The task now is for us to establish coherent and realistic foreign policy goals and a strategy for achieving them.

The first step in such an exercise must be to ensure that the machinery of government is geared to this end. This has been neglected, because too much of the scrutiny of government has been concerned with cutting costs, and too little with the question of whether the machine is serving our foreign policy interests effectively. The late David Watt told Chatham House in 1982 that "the Cabinet and its sub-committees work reasonably well where traditional functional issues like defence interact with foreign relations; less well on geographical areas, such as the European Community, where large numbers of departments are concerned."

Foreign policy co-ordination is assumed to take place in the

Cabinet Office, which services the defence and overseas policy committee. Yet the Cabinet Office has little experience of defence, and its overseas and defence secretariat is composed primarily of civil servants seconded for a few years from the Foreign Office or the Ministry of Defence. Some years ago, Sir John Hunt, a former cabinet secretary, spoke of "the hole at the centre of government", the absence of powerful central co-ordinating machinery of the type familiar in other systems of cabinet government such as those of Australia and Canada. This weakness has done particular harm in our relations with the European Community.

But an effective foreign policy requires more than machinery. It also needs intelligent people who can help to formulate and test new assumptions. In sharp contrast to the large numbers of advisers on foreign policy in the US, Britain has very few, and 10 years of Mrs Thatcher's government has not succeeded in changing the club-like atmosphere in which they work. We desperately need prestigious non-party think-tanks, and schools of public policy of the kind that play so large a part in the making of American foreign policy. Such institutions could encourage what Ralf Dahrendorf has labelled "middle-range" thinking, mediating between the abstract work of universities and the short-term management of crises with which government departments have come to be principally concerned.

Above all, effective foreign policy in a democracy needs an educated public which can understand and endorse fundamental assumptions. The debate must cease to be closed; it must be widened to include individuals and groups beyond the Thames-Isis axis which has dominated the formation of British foreign policy in the past.

Not least of the benefits of a freedom of information act would be the promotion of an educated public which could learn, in Popperian fashion, from the mistakes of the past. For unless we learn from these mistakes, we shall find ourselves condemned to repeat them.

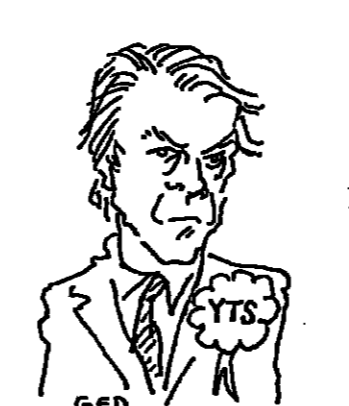
The author is a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

## No jobs for the boys

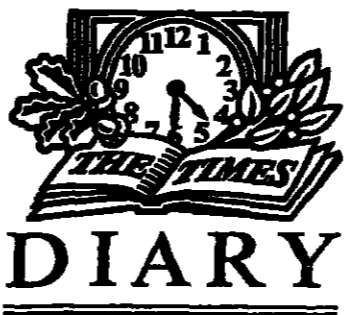
While David Owen ponders his long-term future, a confident that a former foreign secretary will not go short of job offers, the prospects for the SDP's London headquarters are less promising. After only six months in the post, national party secretary Tim Rycroft, who is to be married at the end of the month, will return from honeymoon to no job. Which is a far cry from the letter he wrote to *The Times* last month after the SDP's exit from politics. An angry Rycroft responded: "Though our opponents might well wish that we should go away, the truth is the SDP is alive and kicking. The party makes a valuable contribution to British politics. I am confident that we shall continue to do so into the new century and beyond." Sadder but wiser, he now says: "My job was to defend the party to the end. Which, as it turns out, was exactly what I did." One senior SDP source said that most staff were relieved that the "humiliating pretence" of recent months is over.

Although Rycroft and staff at party headquarters are now out of work, the future of those employed to serve the defunct party is uncertain. Their prospects depend on the continued generosity of the party's trustees, such as David Sainsbury, and on the future of the £50,000 the SDP receives each year from the Short Fund, the

public money provided to assist Opposition parties. Yesterday, staff were putting a brave face on their plight, hoping that their well-trained thick skins, eternal optimism and ability to run a political party on a shoestring will make them irresistible to other employers. Some are expected to turn to the Liberal Democrats; others to Michael Heseltine's wing of the Tory party, but most are still undecided. Rycroft says he will "look for a job on the periphery of British politics".



While some leading members of the SDP were reduced to tears in the hotel room where the winding-up decision was taken on Sunday, others learned of the decision from their morning papers. Lady Steelman, party leader in the House of Lords, was on holiday in America when the emergency meeting was called. Attempts to locate her failed. "I don't know if she knows even now," an SDP spokesman said last night.



## Chas who went far

The brothers Attenborough - Sir David and Sir Richard - will perform on the same platform today for the first time in more than half a century. They will be speaking in the Jubilee Room of the House of Commons for World Environment Day, in which their charitable interests coincide. When they last co-starred, in the mid-1930s, they played two characters in *Ladies Who Come to Oblige*, Wyngeston Boys School, Leicester. "He wore a blond wig and I wore a brunette one," says Sir Richard, who is a goodwill ambassador for Unicef. They will speak today on the effects of pollution on children - something of persons' concern since both are grandfathers.

## Beginning at home

Nazmu Virani, moving spirit behind the dinner at Kensington Palace tonight to launch the Community Affairs Appeal of the Prince's Trust, would probably have qualified for a PYBT grant himself - had it existed - when he arrived almost penniless in Britain

in 1972. "I know how difficult it is to start a business in this country," he said yesterday. "I was 24 and had recently joined my forefathers' property company in Uganda when we were expelled. So I had to start from scratch in Britain." Today, he says, he is keen to help young people of all races to match his achievement, and has already helped to raise £5 million for the PYBT. "It wasn't only the money that excited me, but the business plans and practical advice that is also given."

Representatives of all Asian groups and religions, including the Aga Khan and Judge Mota Singh, will attend tonight's dinner. How many would pass Norman Tebbit's cricket test is not known, but says Virani, all would certainly pass the charity challenge.

## Sans frontiers

With Test umpire David Constant having stood down in controversial circumstances from the series against New Zealand due to begin at Headingley on Thursday, and debate continuing on the call for neutral umpires, the cricketing authorities might care to visit the Hurlingham Club today. There they will find a brace of umpires who not only make no pretence of neutrality, but act as cheerleaders for their respective teams. The pair are also likely to break into a mysterious chant if the going gets tough for their side, and will do a celebratory dance when their rivals are dismissed, or injured.

But before spectators start ringing Lord's in protest, the practices are perfectly within the parameters of cricket as played in Papua New Guinea, where some exotic

flourishes are mixed with more traditional rules. The game is part of the finale of the Rainforest Festival, and under South Seas rules each team may field as many players as it wishes - although today's numbers will be restricted to 15. They should be dressed in grass skirts, arm-bands and flower-and-feather head-dresses. The game is usually played with a carved wooden bat and a wooden ball, but today an indoor cricket ball is being used.

To think that we were shocked when Kerry Packer and his cricketers dress in pink pyjamas and play under floodlights.

## Enter the heavy mob

With luck, the arrival of the feared English soccer hooligan in Italy for the World Cup will turn out to be a damp squib. But the Italians may be nonplussed by the accompanying army of hooligan industry officials and observers. The Home Office has given the Italian authorities the names of 100 known troublemakers and expects another 100 or so, whose names are not known, to try to get into Italy. Even if all 200 give Italian immigration the slip, they will be far outnumbered by the 300 British reporters, many of them concentrating exclusively on off-field activities, almost as many photographers, assorted sociologists, criminologists, plain-clothes policemen and press officers from three government departments who will be present throughout in of trouble. Would it be too unfair to suggest that not a few will be disappointed if good behaviour prevails and their journey turns out to be a wild goose chase?

## May 30.

## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
June 4: The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, this morning opened the World Inner City Village Hall and was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Merseyside (Mr Henry Cotton).

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this afternoon attended the judging of the Prince Philip Prize for the Designer of the Year, at the Design Council, Haymarket, London W1.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master, later attended the dinner for Younger Brethren, at Trinity House, London.

Brigadier Clive Robertson was in attendance.

The Duke of York left Heathrow Airport, London, this evening for the United States of America.

Captain Neil Blair, RN was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
June 4: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts at the Royal Academy, Piccadilly.

Princess Margaret will attend a gala performance of *La Coccinelle* by the Kirov Ballet at the London Coliseum at 7.25 in aid of the Spurnham's Aid Society.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend a dinner given by the Premier of New South Wales and Mrs Greiner at Stationers' Hall at 7.15.

The Duchess of Kent will attend a thanksgiving service to mark the 150th anniversary of the Little Sisters of the Poor and visit their home for the elderly at St Peter's, South Lambeth, at 2.30.

The Princess of Wales, as Patron of Turning Point, will attend a charity gala at Sadler's Wells at 7.25.

**Today's royal engagements**

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master, will attend the annual court meeting and luncheon at Trinity House at 11.25, and as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, will attend a reception at St James's Palace at 6.15.

The Princess of Wales, as Patron of Turning Point, will attend a charity gala at Sadler's Wells at 7.25.

**Anniversaries**  
BIRTHS: Adam Smith, political economist, Kirkcaldy, Fife, 1723; John Couch Adams, astronomer, Lيدون, Cornwall, 1819; John Maynard Keynes, Baron Keynes, economist, Cambridge, 1883; Dame Ivy Compton-Burnett, novelist, Pinner, Middlesex, 1884; Ruth Benedict, anthropologist, New York, 1887; Federico Garcia Lorca, dramatist and poet, Fuente Vaqueros, Spain, 1898.

DEATHS: Orlando Gibbons, musician, Canterbury, 1625; Carl von Weber, composer, London, 1826; Thomas Henry Lister, dramatist and novelist, London, 1842; Stephen Crane, writer, Badenweiler, Germany, 1900; O Henry, pseudonym of William Sydney Porter, writer, New York, 1910; Herbert Kitchener, Earl Kitchener, field-marshal, lost at sea on HMS Hampshire off Orkney, 1916; Georges Feydeau, dramatist, Paris, 1921.

The invention of the balloon by the Montgolfier brothers at Annonay, France, 1783. The beginning of the day was in the Middle East, 1967. Senator Robert Kennedy, USA Attorney-general was shot by a Jordanian Arab in Los Angeles; he died the following day, 1968.

**Lady Hollis of Heigham**  
The life barony conferred upon Patricia Lesley Mrs Hollis has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baroness Hollis of Heigham, of Heigham in the City of Norwich.

**Service dinner**  
Parachute Regiment and Airborne Forces in Scotland. The Lord Provost of Glasgow was the principal guest at a dinner held on Saturday at the City Chambers, Glasgow, to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the Airborne Forces. General Sir Geoffrey Howlett, Colonel Commandant of the Parachute Regiment, presided.

**Meeting**  
Royal Overseas League. The Dean of St Paul's was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Overseas League held last night at Over-Seas House, St James's. Mrs Elizabeth Cresswell presided.

**University news**  
Oxford. The Queen's College Elections. To an Honorary Fellowship: Professor Siegfried S. Frawley, former Professorial Fellow of the College.

St Hugh's College. Mr Derek Wood, QC, to succeed Miss Rachel Trickett as Principal of the College from August 1, 1991.

Cambridge. Darwin College. Elected Incheon Memorial Fellow for the academic year 1990/1991: Dr Kwang Suk Suh, Seoul National University.

Leeds. Professor Brian Jewell to be full-time Director of Medical and Dental Development for an initial period of five years.

**Luncheon**  
Royal Warrant Holders Association. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr Sheriff Newall, was the guest of honour at a luncheon held yesterday in Guildhall to mark the 150th anniversary of the Royal Warrant Holders Association. Mr Barry St. Austin Reed presided.

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## OBITUARIES

### ROBERT NOYCE

Robert Noyce, one of the inventors of the microchip, died aged 62 in Austin, Texas, on June 3. He was born on December 12, 1927.

AS IS the case with so many major scientific inventions, Robert Noyce was not alone in creating the computer chip, the semiconductor containing integrated electronic circuits and devices which perform specific tasks for a computer.

While Noyce was perfecting his own work which led to the invention of the microchip in 1957, Jack Kilby, then a staff scientist at Texas Instruments Ltd, was also, completely independently, reaching the same conclusions in his own research. In consequence, both men hold patents and both are recognized as inventors of the microchip. By harnessing the input of several transistors to a single chip, the two men revolutionized electronics and made radical gains in computer power possible.

A native of the State of Iowa, Robert Noyce was born the son of a Congregational minister. He read physics and mathematics at Grinnell College, Iowa, where he took his bachelor's degree. At Grinnell he was a student of Grant Gale, who taught one of the earliest courses in solid state physics. Noyce's interest in computers was fired by Gale's courses (which he conducted with one of the very early transistors in his hand) and from Grinnell he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took his doctorate in 1953.

Noyce began his working life as a research engineer at the Philco Corporation in Philadelphia, before going to work at the Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory in Mountain View, California. In 1957 he and a group of colleagues left Shockley to found a semiconductor division at the Fairchild Camera and Instruments Corp. While at Fairchild, he developed a system of integrated transistors on a single chip, known as integrated circuitry. His research permitted the miniaturization of electronics used in many products, and made possible a vast range of items now familiar, ranging from pocket calculators and personal computers through programmable coffee-makers and microwave ovens to computerized flight plans for civil and military aircraft. While the earliest silicon chips contained two transistors, current technology can etch 10 million transistors on a single chip, advances which tend to drive the cost of computing power downwards. In 1968 Noyce and a colleague, Gordon Moore, formed Intel Corp, which grew to be a leader in computers.

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## DR THOMAS MAIN

Dr Thomas Forrest Main, psychoanalyst and Medical Director of the Cassel Hospital, Ham Common, Surrey, for 30 years, died on May 29 aged 79. He was born on February 25, 1911.

TOM Main, as well as being devoted to clinical work in the consulting room, was always concerned with the fertilizing value of psychoanalytic insights, particularly in the work of the caring professions. This is a field in which he was outstandingly gifted. Under his direction the Cassel Hospital and its therapeutic community became world famous. Many of his ideas, considered revolutionary at the time, are now accepted practice in the NHS.

Tom Main qualified as a doctor at Durham University, then entered psychiatry and joined the RAMC in 1940. Later he became a Psychiatric Adviser to the 21st Army Group, planning for the management of acute psychiatric casualties in the Normandy invasion. Towards the end of the war he was appointed to Northfield, a military psychiatric hospital, near Birmingham, which was then concerned with the problem of rehabilitating psychiatric casualties. New ideas were needed and, together with a large number of psychiatrists who later became distinguished in many fields of psychiatry, an attempt was made to use the hospital as a community with the aim of socializing the soldier for life in ordinary society. Main's work, in what became widely known as the Second Northfield Experiment, led to the concept of the Therapeutic Community (a term which he introduced).

After leaving the Army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Main began a training in psychoanalysis. In 1946 he was appointed Medical Director of the Cassel Hospital. His work at Northfield had shown him that the traditional hospital setting was quite inappropriate for the treatment of nervous disorders. It was the tensions and conflicts in the whole community, and in its various parts, that needed study. This radical approach involved the exploration of the anxieties experienced by

patients and staff. This led to the creation of an institution that facilitated the development of the personality. This approach, which Main called the "culture of enquiry", was based on his deep understanding of unconscious processes and was the hallmark of the unique therapeutic community he established at the Cassel





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THE TIMES

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## Having all the answers isn't always the solution.

It's a dilemma shared by fishermen and businessmen. Whether they're casting for a catch, or sizing up a business problem. The fact is that even the most tempting technology can leave you empty handed, unless it's directed in precisely the correct way. So as well as applying our leading edge technical skills, Andersen Consulting makes it a practice

to understand your business. Your immediate needs. Your future goals. Your people. It is this unique combination of business and technical skills that has made our approach successful. In industry after industry. And in country after country. Because it's not enough to have the best fishing tackle. You also need to know how to fish.

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## FASHION

## Staying ahead in the race

Amanda Atha sets out the rules for the season's big events

In this year of casual dressing, it may seem odd that the number of people turned away from Henley and Ascot for incorrect dress appears to be increasing and that rules on dress are, if anything, more rigorously applied today than at any time in the past 40 years.

What is a girl to do? I say girl advisedly, because apart from a little problem with the silk roll

collar in the Sixties and the occasional ejection from smart restaurants for tielessness or jeans, no man has ever been turned away from anywhere. The reason for this is that the rules are made by men and men mostly do not understand fashion.

Also, men do not wear skirts

(apart from kilts). Skirt length is the crux of the matter, and the bone of contention is the knee. The men of Ascot and Henley do not like knees. Indeed, the wording on skirt length for the Royal Regatta — an event, incidentally, now widely reported to be more difficult to get into than Ascot —

has been adjusted this year to make this quite clear. "The knee," said the spokesman for the regatta, Richard Lovett, "is a fairly large area. There have been misunderstandings."

The Queen, on the other hand, does like knees, or at any rate she tolerates them. Receptions at

Hollywoodhouse, for example, stipulate dress kilts may be worn, but no mention is made of length, perhaps because Her Majesty has the good manners to assume that wearers are aware of what the correct length should be. (There is a correct length, but not everyone gets it right.) She might be disappointed if you turned up in a kilt to which you were not entitled, and — I am told — she likes to see medals well polished, but on the whole the Palace is relaxed about matters sartorial.

The other danger zone is the head. This is not as knotty as the knee problem, possibly because men are more nervous about pronouncing on hats than on knees, but it causes just as much soul-searching among the faithful. I have a theory that the tradition of carrying half the Harrods haberdashery department on your head is more a matter of overkill (You want a hat? You've got it) than *joie de vivre*.

Here are the official guidelines for this season, plus a few tips from some of life's natter dressers:

**Royal Enclosure, Ascot:** For her, "only formal day dress with a hat covering the crown of the head will be acceptable; off-the-shoulder dresses and/or miniskirts are considered unsuitable". You may get away with a crownless hat if you have a really amazing hairdo — use enough lacquer and they will not even notice what is hat and what is not. For him, "only black or grey morning dress with top hat or service dress should be worn in the Royal Enclosures". No cameras, portable phones or umbrellas carrying advertising.

**Henley Stewards' Enclosure:** "Ladies should wear dresses or suits and will not be admitted wearing skirts which do not cover the knee, divided skirts, culottes or trousers of any kind... Similarly, no one will be admitted to the Stewards' Enclosure wearing shorts or jeans." A hardened short-skirt offender adds: "To be honest, I only don't get caught because I am very, very careful. You have to be smarter than they are. I like to show a bit of leg — and why not? — and have been known to undo a button and pull down the skirt a little to get in." (If your little Yves Saint Laurent ensemble fails the knee test, there are one or two boutiques in the main street of Henley which will sell you an unexceptionable little number for the occasion and throw in free advice.) For him: "Gentlemen are requested to wear lounge suits, jackets or blazers with flannels and a tie or cravat." No picnics, dogs, children under 10, radios, portable phones.

**Buckingham Palace:** Garden



**HENLEY:** Left, coral linen and viscose jacket, £228, Dries van Noten, The Beauchamp Place Shop, SW3. Pleated skirt, £135, Mulberry, 11-12 Gess Court, W1; Harrods, SW1; The Beauchamp Place Shop, SW3. Straw hat with roses, £120, Herbert Johnson, Fiske parts, £36, Cro. Shoes, £140, Rayne. Right, navy blazer with yellow and silver stripes, £225 ready to wear, Daga, 10 Savile Row, W1. Cream gabardine trousers, £59, navy and white silk tie, £29, pale blue cotton shirt, £39, boater, £29, Hackett. Pastel silk stripe waistcoat, £135, Tom Glibby. Cream canvas shoes, £29.99, Next

parties — for her, "day dress with hat". The safest thing here is to look as much like the Queen as possible — shirt-waister, court shoes, little hat — you know, mildly festive but sensible. As a spokesperson for Buckingham Palace said, however, Her Majesty is not going to turn you away if you get it a bit wrong. For him: "Morning dress, lounge suit or national dress." There is no Palace definition of national dress. "It really applies to embassy people who come and they would certainly know their own national dress," said the spokesperson. Americans in jeans? "Certainly not! They wouldn't dream of it."

The magic words "national dress" can get you out of sticky situations if argued confidently with waiters in smart restaurants. Claim somewhere not instantly recognizable, such as the Pizcain Islands. Investors — both sexes, uniform, although "orders, decorations and medals should not be worn". For her: "Day dress, Ladies almost always wear hats,

though they don't have to." For him: "Recipients normally wear morning dress". Otherwise: "Service dress, morning dress or dark lounge suit." Evening receptions — varies. State banquets might say white tie, in which case Moss Bros is now considered more acceptable than arriving in a cloud of mothballs.

● Liz Smith is on holiday



**ASCOT:** Left, white jacket with navy flowers, £275; navy skirt, £110, Caroline Charles, 56-57 Beauchamp Place, SW3; Hoopers, The Promenade, Chertsey, Surrey, W11. Navy and white hat, £225, Herbert Johnson, 30 New Bond Street, W1. Shoes, £29.99, Next. Branches nationwide. Navy bag, Harvey Nichols, SW1. Centre, black morning coat, £265, sponge-bag trousers, £69, top hat, £159, white cotton shirt, £39, Hackett, 75b New King's Road, SW6. Pink brocade waistcoat, £112.70, Tom Glibby at The Waistcoat Gallery, 2 New Burlington Place, W1. Silk tie, £32.50, Georgina von Elzdorf, 149 Sloane Street, SW3. Black brogues, £49.99, Next. Right, dull gold viscose dress, £39, Paddy Campbell, 6 Gess Court, W1; 17 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Black straw hat, £96, Fred Bare, Way In, Harrods, SW1; The Square, 3-4 The Corridor, High Street, Bath, Fiske pearl choker, £330, Cro, 9 New Bond Street, W1. Fiske pearl bracelets from £38, Butler & Wilson, 20 South Molton Street, W1 and 189 Futham Road, SW3. Suede bag, £75, Henry's, 103 New Bond Street, W1; 18 Princes Square, Glasgow; 1 City Plaza, Birmingham. Shoes, £140, Rayne, 15 Old Bond Street, W1; Jenners, Edinburgh. Make-up by Daniel Sandler. Hair by Gerald de Cook for Orlé at Parachute in New York. Photographs by JOHN BISHOP

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## A RATHER SPECIAL CARPET SALE IN CHELSEA

Benardout are having a sale of their luxury carpets and rugs in their new sale shop. The collection includes a wide range of Cords, Velvet and Twist Pile Wiltons, Matings and Portuguese Needlepoint Rugs.

A Benardout sale is a rather special and rare event. The last one was in 1980. Miss this one and you might have to wait until the next century.

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**GARDEN PARTY** (left): Flower print linen jacket, £295; white skirt, £110, Caroline Charles. Straw hat with navy trim, £72, Fred Bare. Gloves, £11.95, Selfridges, W1. Ear-rings, £17.50, Cro. **WEDDING** (right): Dark pink grosgrain jacket with black buttons, £297; pink and purple silk print skirt, £237, Edina Ronay, 141 King's Road, SW3; Fortnum & Mason, W1; Harvey Nichols, SW1; Room 7, 26 King Charles Street, Leeds; Judy Graham, The Promenade, Chertsey; Image, 19 Northumberland Place, Bath; Kendal Mine, Manchester. Navy blue cock-feather hat, £225, Nicholas Oakwell at Harvey Nichols, SW1. Bag, from a selection, Giorgio Armani, 178 Sloane Street, SW1. Twisted fake pearl necklace, £225; gloves, £24.95, Selfridges, W1. Gift ear-rings, £70, Cro

## HOTLINE

## String of pleasure

PEARLS are the tribal decoration for special occasions. Mappin & Webb is holding a pearl show — the Beauty of Pearls Exhibition — from June 19-30 at 170 Regent's Street, London W1, 9am-5.30pm (Saturday 5pm), at which you can learn the life and times of pearls ancient and modern, and find out how to look after your own. Also, of course, you can buy a strand or two. Or three: style and length are as variable this season as hemlines, although a spokesperson for Mappin & Webb observes that "people are definitely buying them bigger and longer".

Pearls, incidentally, are organic,

and therefore might be considered a good green thing. Natural pearls are worth up to 10 times more than cultured ones if they are of comparable quality, and now there is the possibility of a whole new harvest on the sea bed: since the natural pearl market collapsed early this century through over-exploitation and pollution, together with the Wall Street crash and the emergence of the cultured pearl, oysters have had time to regroup and grow again (note, however, that the black-tipped and gold-tipped pearl oysters are endangered species).

## Odds on

HACKETT will run you up a waistcoat in your racing colours in proper racing silks (ie, acetate). It takes two weeks and costs £125

and the result is perfection — real Peter Rabbit style, with lapels and pockets and covered buttons down the front. The back is white cotton pique with an adjuster. For those who do not have their own racing colours, Hackett has some ready-made for the same price — for example, pale blue with pink spots, or quartered in red, blue, green and yellow. From 117 Harwood Road, SW6 (071-731 2790) and 27 Kings Street, Covent Garden WC2 (071-497 9383/4).

## DIY Cartier

CARTIER is opening a large new jewellery shop at 188 Sloane Street, SW1 in early July, at which you will not only be able to buy set pieces but also order pieces of your own design. To be made up in the Old Bond Street workshops.

ARTS

DANCE

# Moving ability

Isabel Wolff reports on some encouraging theatrical steps for disabled performers

In a stuffy rehearsal room in Fulham, two dancers perform an intricate and faultless pas de deux. Not such a remarkable sight, one might think, except that they are both blind. To one side, the large corps de ballet stands silently watching and awaiting its cue. When the music changes, these dancers fan out with soldierly precision. Yet the majority are mentally handicapped. It is a striking scene, but for the Amici Dance Theatre Company, it is routine. After all, next year they tour Japan.

Amici was set up 10 years ago by the Berlin-born choreographer and teacher Wolfgang Stange, who, after training at the London School of Contemporary Dance, worked as a dance therapist with mentally and visually handicapped people, and with stroke and cardiac patients. He was overwhelmed by the power of dance to rebuild confidence. In 1980 he decided to take his work out of the hospitals and onto the stage.

Yet Amici is, emphatically, a professional performance company and not a therapy group. Chrissie Kugele, who is blind, plays the female lead in *Passage to Sanity*, one of Amici's two new productions. "Amici is a company of multi-ability, not disability," she says. "We see ourselves as putting on professional dance dramas of a rather exciting kind."

Amici means "friends", and most of the 40 or so members have been with the group since the start. "There's a great deal of trust within the group," says Stange, "yet people who don't know our work assume that the blind students must always be crashing into each other and getting hurt. But this simply never happens: all the dancers know instinctively where to place themselves."

There are some able-bodied performers, most of whom are professional dancers or choreographers. The mentally handicapped students come from the Strathcona residential centre in North

London, and most have Downs Syndrome. Many have learning difficulties, yet in rehearsal they absorb everything, and the level of concentration is extremely high. Stange says: "I think the fact that these students don't have the ability to intellectualize about their roles is an advantage because they are so open. Their improvisational ability is fantastic."

Nigel Warlock directs *Mercurius*, a portrayal of the trickster figure in mythology and popular culture, which is the other half of the double-bill. "If someone comes up with a movement or sequence that is particularly strong," he says, "everyone is delighted and encouraging. There's no problem with jealousy or egomania."

*Passage to Sanity* is about a young woman suffering from manic depression. Based on the experiences of one of Wolfgang's psychiatric patients, it also examines some of the political and social issues surrounding mental handicap. But the company is only obliquely political, unlike other companies which employ disabled actors, such as Graeae.

Many of the Amici dancers are convinced that the day of the disabled performer has arrived. I asked Chrissie Kugele what she thought of able-bodied actors such as Daniel Day-Lewis and Dustin Hoffman playing disabled people in plays and films. "I don't resent that at all," she says, "because they are simply actors playing a part, and I really don't think there's anything more to it than that."

According to Stange, the issue is not access to particular roles, but access to the theatres themselves. "It's deeply ironic that it's easier for a handicapped person to perform on stage than it is for his disabled friends to come into the theatres to watch him. It's time the problem was properly addressed."

Amici Dance Company opens tomorrow, and runs until June 9. Riverside Studios, London W6 (081-748 3354).

JILL POSNER



Striking scene: The Amici Dance Company in "Ruckblick"

THEATRE

# The greening of black comedy

Ben Elton, the playwright/novelist, is a very different animal from the stand-up comedian who provokes delight and disgust in varying proportions. Still, it is distinctly odd to see his as the author's name displayed under the Adam portion of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, where Ustinov, Sheridan or Wilde are more usually at home.

When he published a novel, *Stark*, last year, there were a few eyebrows raised in print. But his apocalyptic fantasy went straight into the best-seller lists and, after 23 reprints, its sales are over half a million.

Can he be as successful as a playwright? *Gaspig*, which opens on Thursday, is also an apocalyptic fantasy: it explores what might happen if man learned how to exploit and market the main free natural resource left — air. Not the easiest of themes for comedy. "It's about ownership, the laws of the market and our responsibility for what nature has given us," said Elton. "It's another parable, if you like. But it's mainly an attempt to be funny. Comedy has a right to be in there with the big subjects."

It is a big jump from writing TV sitcom, even the later series of *Blackadder*, to writing a well-made play that holds the stage for two hours. Elton knows it. "The discipline required is considerable. I've written four drafts. I started off with 27 characters — now there are seven."

Lack of self-confidence is not one of his failings, as Sir Robin Day has noted, but as a playwright his hand is not nearly as untried as might be supposed. He wrote his first full-length play while taking O-levels. Then, on Manchester University's drama degree course, he wrote and directed plays, taking several to the Edinburgh Fringe.

His life seems to have been destined for the theatre. From about the age of 11 his models were Chaplin and, more surprisingly, Noël Coward. "I devoured

all the biographies that came out around his 70th birthday. It was his life in the theatre that I was obsessed by. I can't claim his influence as a playwright, but I think reading lines like Coward's helped to train my ear for the rhythm of dialogue. When I began writing it, I thought every line was a jewel — but you learn."

For all his ready wit, banter and unstoppable flow of talk, Elton's eyes turn as black as bullets through the barrels of his spectacles as he gets intense, which is frequently. "People say my humour is angry. I prefer to think that I'm passionate. I do have venom for bullies, for anyone who shows contempt for others."

On leaving university, he deliberately turned himself into a stand-up comedian while waiting to be accepted as a writer and got bookings at the Comedy Store. "I was terrified. That's why I talk so fast." By the time he wrote the scripts for *The Young Ones*, for his university friend Rik Mayall, he was an established comedian and soon made his debut on *Saturday Live* and its successors.

Strangely, for a man widely perceived as an on-stage loudmouth, Elton comes from a distinguished academic family: his father, Lewis Elton, is a physicist and a professor at the University of Surrey and his uncle, Sir Geoffrey Elton, the historian, is a professor at Cambridge.

His family came to England as refugees in 1938. His grandfather, Dr Victor Ehrenberg, was a renowned classical historian who lost his professorship at Prague when Hitler invaded. His sons were advised to change their German-sounding name on joining the British army.

Elton inherited a family passion for history ("I set out to write a history of Britain when I was 11"), language — his mother taught English Literature — and above all, for teaching. Every joke he makes has a pedagogic streak in it.



Ben Elton's new science fiction play, *Gaspig*, is "mainly an attempt to be as funny as I can be."

Becoming rich has not diminished his venom for the "filthy mega-rich" who are the villains in his stories and who, according to the Elton creed, go on wrecking the planet in order to maximize their profits. "My greenness is based on my love for the country we live in."

His main extravagances are his frequent flights to Australia to be with his girlfriend, Sophie, who

plays the saxophone in an all-girl group. It was in Australia that he wrote both his novel (which is set there) and his play. His other expensive taste is the latest in laptop computers on which he produces a daily output of comedy from 10 till 6.

His speed at turning it out is awesome. The play, he says, was a good three months' work. He is

conscious of the dangers of sounding holier than thou. "I don't set out to evangelize or alert the world. If I set out to teach, rather than to entertain, I would achieve neither. My aim is to be funny — seriously funny."

*Gaspig* opens on Thursday at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket (071-930 9832).

PETER LEWIS

RADIO

# Pogoing, egos and the perils of free speech

"EIGHTY thousand young people pogoing in the park, that hot spring day, to the pounding beats of X-Ray Spez, Aswad, Tom Robinson and the cult crowd-puller The Clash." The speaker must surely have been there — Victoria Park, Hackney, April 1978 — to be so effortlessly confident in his characterization of the event. How strange that at this remove I do not recall seeing Melvyn Bragg among the young people pogoing (apparently) and making off-colour jokes about the likelihood of getting mugged. Perhaps he was disguised for the occasion as a park-keeper.

Chaired by Bragg, *Hindsight* (Radio 4, Wednesday) took a retrospective gender at Rock Against Racism, an organization which distilled the apprehensions of a pop generation that knew it was jolly well against practically everything, but floundered when it came to identifying anything that merited a cheer. Anti-racism was not such a safe bet in those far-off days when the National Front was capable of alarm. Today's fascists belong in a heritage museum, which is why musically sponsored bashes in honour of African dignitaries have no value. When everyone agrees that such figures

are estimable, hymns in their praise turn into a stuck record.

Bragg spoke trippingly of "street culture" and "real change", and his studio guests were too well-mannered to question his right of access to those terms. They evidently understood the ground rules: the chair's relation to them was that of counsel leading friendly witnesses. However, on *Start The Week* (Radio 4, yesterday) Bragg had frequent recourse to the magisterial standby, "Please let me finish the question." An impassioned and touchy Dr Han Suyin, author of *A Many-Splendoured Thing* and now

"youth's best friend in China", monopolised the mike to such an extent that Clive James kept silent for 10 minutes.

When given half a breath, he lambasted her for her ego; she responded by addressing him as Mr Kenneth White, another guest entirely. Dr Han wanted to talk about Chinese students; Mr James was there to plug his latest volume of autobiography. The real Mr White, also an author, delivered a lecture which seemed to be a précis, or perhaps a review, of his own book. Bragg complained of feeling redundant. Such are the perils of free speech.

On Saturday, David Pownall's play *Glossomaniacs* (Radio 3) took eight minutes to introduce and dispatch its entire cast. Five compulsive talkers were invited for dinner at the house of their psychiatrist. Since each arrived separately, he or she launched into his or her unstemmable verbal torrent at regularly spaced intervals. Apparently they were united in bearing massive grudges against the world, and one applauded their (unheard) host's solution to their ills: the hors-d'oeuvres were poisoned. The play began and ended in silence.

MARTIN CROPPER

CLASSICAL MUSIC

# Flying in for the festival

In my ideal world, the public purse would take care of the economic side of the arts, and the job of its administrators would be to stimulate excellence and progress. But economic realities have forced the forging of many an unlikely alliance of industrial and artistic organizations.

Fortunately for its own survival, art is still seen as smart in the eyes of many a public relations officer — though, paradoxically, serious artists do not tend to be too concerned about social elevation. That is one reason why the relationship between industrial sponsors and those whose activities they finance is often uneasy.

On one hand, demands can amount to bribery, and on the other, compromising can result to keep the money rolling in.

One company that would seem to be different from the rest is Lufthansa. Each summer the German national airline provides vital support for the Almeida Festival of Contemporary Music, which, though acknowledged as one of the leading events of its kind, appeals to a tiny, young audience, few members of which could probably afford to buy Club Class air tickets to Cologne.

That assumption probably does not apply to many of those who patronize the other annual summer Festival sponsored by the company, the Lufthansa Festival of Baroque Music. Even so, the hard pews of St James's Church, Piccadilly, are worlds away from the plush seats of, say, the Barbican.

Undoubtedly there are solid commercial reasons for such financial backing — Lufthansa's London offices are just opposite Wren's magnificent church — but the image of the Festival is hardly glossy or high profile, and is unlikely to become so.

One begins to suspect, reluctantly, that this company really means it when it claims the customary

corporate devotion to the art of music.

Of course, German music fares rather well in the ten evening and ten lunchtime concerts spaced unevenly across the month, though only one German group, Musica Antiqua Köln, is to visit this year (their concert is tonight).

Other ensembles are to come from France, Spain and the United States, but the opening concert last Friday was given by a British group, the English Concert, just returned from a bridge-building trip to Argentina.

Under the effervescent guidance of Trevor Pinnock, they gave a programme of Haydn and Mozart which made the sharpest of contrasts with the music and the manner of the New York-based Bach Ensemble's recital the following evening.

If one were to compare directly the standards of the playing of these two groups, then the Americans would have to be judged as superior for their sheer polish, with the easy blend and confident sound of their oboes a particularly distinctive and welcome feature.

Yet the comparison is not fair. Haydn and Mozart — at least in the faster movements of the two stormy G minor symphonies played here, Haydn's No 39 and Mozart's No 25 — demanded daring from the performers, a feeling that they were walking close to the edge of the cliff. That quality these performances certainly possessed, no matter that the odd high horn note was split, or that the string sound very occasionally betrayed a certain roughness, or indeed that this difficult acoustic — warm, resonant, but not ideally balanced — sometimes obscured inner details.

There was also elegance in the easy momentum of the Andante in the Haydn and in the intense sighings of the equivalent movement in the Mozart.

Groups such as the English

Concert are small enough to be run on more or less democratic lines, and like the classical orchestras whose style they emulate they tend to provide their own soloists for concertos.

Many an exhibitionistic romantic violinist would do well to study the violin playing of Simon Standage at close quarters. Haydn's G major concerto may not be too technically stretching, but all the same, Standage's almost immobile stance concentrated the mind wonderfully on the sweetly refined, subtly articulated sounds he produced.

The oboist Paul Goodwin, on the other hand, swayed his body lavishly in Mozart's C major Oboe Concerto. There were a few moments of uncertain intonation and a woody quality in the tone conspicuous by its absence when his American colleagues played the following evening. Nevertheless Goodwin's control was for the most part impressive; his phrasing was richly expressive, and some of the high, sustained notes were shaped beautifully.

Three cantatas by Bach formed the programme the following evening, when the accent was very much on sobriety. Even so, Joshua Rifkin, the Bach Ensemble's director, invested his performances with an intense ardour emphasized, if anything, by the practice for these works were sung by solo voices, and that sobriety does not always imply lack of colour or imagination.

In Cantata 78, "Jesu, der du meine Seele", and in Cantatas 23 and 39 there was a more refined obbligato from oboes, recorders and violins, while the solo team of Jane Bryden (a slightly uncertain substitute for Ann Maynoy), Michael Chance, John Elwes and Peter Harvey blended well in ensemble and made some distinctly pleasing solo contributions.

STEPHEN PETTIT

## CRITICS' CHOICE: CONCERTS AND RECITALS

**BAROQUE VIRTUOSOS:** German 17th-century music between Schütz and Bach is the specialty of Musica Antiqua Köln at the Lufthansa Festival of Baroque Music (see review, left). Hans Georg Wimmer sings baritone roles by Bach and Schütz, with Reinhard Goebel directing his Cologne virtuosi in these and instrumental works by Biber and Schmelzer. St James's Church, Piccadilly, London W1 (071-434 4003), tonight, 7.30pm, £5, £10.

**ROMANTIC FINALE:** Long South Bank celebration of Geymowski's "boys' choir from the ancient Cistercian Abbey of Montserrat, whose singing of Morales, Victoria and other composers from the golden age of Spanish music between the 15th and 17th centuries has brought them wide acclaim. Conducted by Fr Ireneu Segarra with Joan Casles (organ). Wells Cathedral, Wells, Somerset (0225 463362/46411), tomorrow, 7.30pm, £2.50-£10.50. Also Dorchester Abbey, Dorchester-on-Thames, Thurs, 8pm; Westminster Cathedral, London SW1, Fri, 7.30pm; Clifton Cathedral, Bristol, Sat, 8pm.

**GOLDEN SPANISH:** British debut for Escalante de Montserrat, renowned boys' choir from the ancient Cistercian Abbey of Montserrat, whose singing of Morales, Victoria and other composers from the golden age of Spanish music between the 15th and 17th centuries has brought them wide acclaim. Conducted by Fr Ireneu Segarra with Joan Casles (organ). Wells Cathedral, Wells, Somerset (0225 463362/46411), tomorrow, 7.30pm, £2.50-£10.50. Also Dorchester Abbey, Dorchester-on-Thames, Thurs, 8pm; Westminster Cathedral, London SW1, Fri, 7.30pm; Clifton Cathedral, Bristol, Sat, 8pm.

**SPITALFIELDS FESTIVAL:** Opening concert includes the premiere of Finzi's unfinished *Requiem de Camera*, completed by Philip Thomas, with soloists and BBC Northern Singers and City of London Sinfonia conducted by festival director Richard Hickox. Also Britten's youthful *Emily Brontë* setting, *The Company of Heaven*, plus trumpet virtuoso Hilary Harnenberg in Haydn's E-flat Concerto. Christ Church, Commercial Street, London E1 (071-248 4260), Thurs, 7.30pm, £5-£15.

**GARDEN NIGHTS:** Most romantically evocative of piano concertos, Falla's *Nights in the Gardens of Spain* has Michael Roll as soloist with the BBC

Welsh Symphony Orchestra, contrasting with a French view of Spain in Debussy's *Jeune Fille d'Alsace*. Conducts these together with the *Dance Fantasy* by Welsh composer Daniel Jones and Dvořák's "New World" Symphony. Royal Concert Hall, Theatre Square, Nottingham (0532 482520), Thurs, 7.30pm, £5.50-£9.50. St David's Hall, Cardiff (0222 371236), Sat, 7.30pm, £4-£12.50.

**RAINFORST GALA:** One of 35 concerts given simultaneously throughout Britain in support of Forest Peoples Fund features Haydn's lyrical view of *The Creation* (Nancy Argenta, Wynford Evans, Benjamin Luxon, Lufthansa Choral Society), with Elizabeth Wallisch the violin soloist in Vivaldi's *Four Seasons* all with the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment conducted by Ivan Fischer. Glenn Close and Jeremy Irons recite from Shakespeare. Barbican Hall, Silk Street, London EC2 (071-638 8891), Fri, 7.45pm, £5, £5.50 (to include champagne), £100 (to include dinner).

**ORCADIAN ALDEBURGH:** Sir Peter Maxwell Davies's exuberant celebration of *An Orkney Wedding, with Sunrise*, shares an Aldeburgh Festival programme with Britten at his finest in the Cello Symphony (soloist, Stephen Isserlis). Stuart Bedford conducts Scottish Chamber Orchestra, with Mendelssohn to start (*Midsummer Night's Dream Overture*) and Beethoven (Symphony No 8) to finish. Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, Suffolk (0728 453543), Mon, 8pm, £9.50-£16.50.

NOEL GOODWIN

**BRAHMS AND BURNSIDE:** Iain Burnside, one of Britain's liveliest young pianists and deviser of many a stimulating programme, joins tenor Adrian Thompson and the Delmé String Quartet for the first of three Tuesday concerts which juxtapose Brahms's vocal, chamber and instrumental writing, to revelatory effect. Tonight opens with the Piano Variations on a theme of Schumann, followed by Six Romances from *Die Schöne Magelone* and the Sextet in B flat. St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (071-222 1060), tonight, 7.30pm, £5-£8 (reduced subscription prices).

**CHICAGO IN HIGHGATE:** Music by members of the Chicago Composers' Consortium forms an evening of new unpublished works from America.

Stephen Ferre's *Sümmen* for flute and piano, Frank Ferko's settings of Mallarmé and Kawaski's *Awake North Wind* for soprano saxophone will be performed by Marianne Ehrhardt, Molly Donnelly and Kyle Horch. Lauderdale House, Watlington Park, London N6 (081-348 8716), tonight, 8pm, £5.

**TRIO D'AMICI:** First major London appearance of soprano Jane Highfield, flautist Mark Underwood and pianist Christopher Cox as a trio. Their eclectic programme of Saint-Saëns, Verdi, Ravel and Chaminade features, intriguingly, a flute and piano piece called *Prägnante Mueßung* by the American composer Jeremy Haladyna. In a programme dedicated to the music of Harrison Birtwistle: His *Monody for Corpus Christi*, *Pulse Sampler* and *Verses for Ensembles* are among works included in an important and lively evening. Christ Church (as above), Mon, 7.30pm, £4-£12.

HILARY FINCH

Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (071-628 2571), Fri, admission free.

**SCHUMANN AT 180:** A wedding gift to celebrate Schumann's 180th birthday has been woven by Sarah Walker, Udo Reinemann and Roger Vignoles. Songs from the *Mythen* collection, which the composers gave as a present to Clara, will be matched by duets including the *Tanzlied* and *Wegelied* in what promises to be an irresistible evening. Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, London W1 (071-935 2141), Fri, 7.30pm, £5-£12.

**BIRTWISTLE EXCLUSIVE:** John Whitfield directs the Endymion Ensemble with Sarah Leonard, soprano, in a programme dedicated to the music of Harrison Birtwistle: His *Monody for Corpus Christi*, *Pulse Sampler* and *Verses for Ensembles* are among works included in an important and lively evening. Christ Church (as above), Mon, 7.30pm, £4-£12.

HILARY FINCH

**SPAIN IN BATH:** A rare English appearance by Esther Lamendier who sings and plays harp and portative organ in a candlelit recital of Sephardic romances and Andalusian and Arameic songs from the Middle Ages, presented as part of the Bath Festival. St John's Church, South Parade, Bath (0225-463362), Thurs, 8pm, £5 unreserved.

**SPITALFIELD RAAGS:** A programme of Indian music tuned to the time of evening is offered by the Spitalfields Festival which has invited Vajhat Khan (sitar — the cello of the star family) and Shafatullah Khan (tabla) to perform in Hawkesmoor's 18th-century church. Vajhat Khan will also be working in local schools as part of the festival's education and community programme. Christ Church, Commercial Street, London E1 (071-377 0287), Fri, 7.30pm, £4 unreserved.

**GUILDHALL NEW NOTES:** An enterprising day of new and nearly new music. At 1pm a concert of compositions by the college's own students; then at 7pm the New Music Ensemble, conducted by James Wood, perform Messiaen's *Sept Haïkas*, Brian Elias's *Geranof* and Tōki Takemitsu's *Rain Coming*. Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

PISSAO, MATISE AND OTHER TWENTIETH-CENTURY

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# Japan's investment in British industry continues to surge

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

SHARP acceleration of Japanese investment in manufacturing in Britain continued throughout last year and into the first quarter of this year, with approval given on 50 new investment projects.

These schemes are expected to create nearly 11,000 jobs and protect another 6,500.

The surge in Japanese investment, which began in 1987, is disclosed by the annual report of the Invest in Britain Bureau (IBB) which, under the wing of the Department of Trade and Industry, promotes Britain abroad as a location for international corporate investment.

Only the US and West Germany outpaced Japan in the rush to invest in Britain over the 15 months, and although there were 67 West German investment decisions in favour of Britain, fewer jobs were involved — just over 5,000 created and about 3,600 safeguarded.

Although there have been suggestions that Japanese companies are under some pressure from their government to widen their geographical base within the European Community, there

is no sign of any weakening of their interest in Britain. Almost 40 per cent of Japanese investment in the EC has come to Britain, with the Netherlands accounting for 20 per cent, Luxembourg 17 per cent, West Germany 9 per cent and France 6 per cent.

The Japanese have increased by 23 per cent the amount of investment in the EC during calendar 1989, against the previous year, while the rise in Britain was 43 per cent.

In calendar 1989, the number of jobs created or safeguarded by incoming investment stood at a record 54,000. The number of investment decisions was slightly lower, but the emergence of a number of big projects pushed up the job totals.

In the 15 months to March, there were 70,000 jobs created or safeguarded by nearly 300 projects. Six Japanese projects alone each created between 1,000 and 3,000 jobs.

The investment surge into Britain has held up despite increasing caution by American companies which have been reassessing their European plans. The rate at which

American businesses have been identified greenfield investments has fallen, although expansion plans by existing American investors have held up well, according to the report.

An element in the slow-down has been changes in the American economy which have worked against the replacement of exports by overseas investment, said the report.

Nevertheless, the US is still the biggest investor in Britain, with positive decisions made on 116 projects during the 15 months to March. These should create nearly 15,000 jobs and safeguard another 8,600. What nobody yet knows is the effect the opening up of Eastern Europe will have on existing investment patterns, especially those of West Germany.

The IBB is taking the line that it will be advantageous to promote Britain as a springboard for expansion in a Europe enlarged by the freeing of Eastern European markets.

It said: "After a pause, we expect to see the rate of inward investment projects from the US increase again."

# ISE faces rule dispute

By JOHN BELL, CITY EDITOR

THE International Stock Exchange is on a collision course with the Office of Fair Trading over delays in reporting large share trades.

The ISE, whose chairman is Mr Andrew Hugh Smith, yesterday approved in principle proposed rule changes, one of which would cut the permitted delay in reporting large deals to 90 minutes. At present, they can be reported next morning.

Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, has opposed any delay as likely to distort competition between market-makers significantly.

The OFT must, under the Financial Services Act, review the competitive effects of ISE rules as they are changed, and report to the Trade Secretary. Sir Gordon said last month that a 90-minute delay would be an improvement, but unlikely to allay his concern.

The modification of the rule follows the report on market development by the Elwes Committee, which called for "drastic" changes in reporting procedures. The ISE is sticking to the principle of some delay, which it feels is a necessary compromise between liquidity and transparency. This follows extensive consultations with market practitioners since the outline rule changes were published.

An ISE spokeswoman said that some delay in reporting was deemed essential to let market-makers lay-off large deals and reposition books. "Otherwise, we feel that mar-



Andrew Hugh Smith: Stock Exchange rule changes

ket-makers may not be willing to commit their risk capital to large deals," she said. "There is also a danger that large deals may also be done off market, in which case they may not be reported at all. They would not then be part of the process of price formation."

Other changes approved in principle yesterday were replacing the classification of shares as alpha, beta, gamma or delta stocks with a system quoting prices in relation to Normal Market Size, to be calculated for each stock on the basis of a certain percentage of average daily turnover.

The rule change has yet to be drafted and confirmed. This is expected to take a few weeks. Full implementation,

# Accountants gain from growth in insolvency work

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

The appointment of Ernst & Young as administrators to British & Commonwealth, the biggest insolvency in British corporate history, will bring more than prestige and publicity, judging by the latest results from several leading accountants.

These show that the effects of the credit squeeze have made insolvency and corporate recovery the biggest growth areas in the income of leading firms and that those with relatively big accountancy practices have therefore shown the highest growth in fee income.

The merged Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, which is Britain's biggest accountant and includes Coopers' Cork Gully insolvency practice, increased its combined income by 28 per cent to £531 million in the year to end April.

Even for the leading practitioner, insolvency work accounts for less than a tenth of fee income. But Cork Gully led the expansion with a 41 per cent rise in fee income to £41 million.

KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, which draws a smaller proportion from insolvency but vies with Grant Thornton for second place in that league, reported a 25 per cent increase in revenue to £395 million in

the year to end March, spurred by a 43 per cent rise to £18.6 million from its corporate recovery department.

Touche Ross, which failed to merge with Deloitte in Britain, despite its international merger with Deloitte Haskins & Sells, increased income by 23 per cent to £170 million in the year to April 15, with insolvency contributing £11.5 million.

BDO Binder Hamlyn raised income 18 per cent to £106 million, with insolvency contributing £3 million.

Income from the basic audit and corporate advice business, as opposed to management consultancy, rose 24 per cent to £245 million at Coopers Deloitte, accounting for 46 per cent of the total. At Peat Marwick, however, it was almost as high at £238 million, up 19 per cent, accounting for 60 per cent of the firm's total income. Audit and accountancy accounted for 54 per cent of Binder Hamlyn's income and 54 per cent of the Touche Ross total.

Tax practices continue to show above-average growth among leading firms. Income from such work grew by 33 per cent to £116 million at Coopers Deloitte and by 30 per cent to £73 million at Peat Marwick.

# Telecom sells its first cable franchise to CUC

BRITISH Telecom has sold to a Canadian cable operator for an undisclosed sum the first of its six UK cable television franchises now for sale.

The ownership of Cable Thames Valley, which will connect 200,000 homes to cable television and telephone services in Reading, Newbury, Basingstoke and Bracknell, is being bought by CUC Cablevision, the British subsidiary of CUC Broadcasting, the Canadian cable company.

CUC, which originally competed with BT for the Thames Valley franchise, owns four other franchises in the UK — Northampton, West Hertfordshire, Stratford and Warwick, and Rugby and Nuneaton. If it wins the Kettering franchise, CUC will cover more than one million of the 14.5 million homes to have cable by 1995.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Lombard falls 44% as default rate grows

INCREASED defaulting on hire purchase agreements has contributed to a 44 per cent slump in pre-tax profits to £23.9 million for the half year to end-March at Lombard North Central, the finance house arm of National Westminster Bank. Sir Hugh Cubitt, Lombard's chairman, said that second-half profits were unlikely to match last year's.

Lombard was hit by tighter margins on its £8 billion lending book. Much of its lending is at fixed rates and is squeezed by every rise in the base rate. Lombard is also estimated to have set aside an extra £16 million to cope with the higher level of bad and doubtful debts. Sir Hugh said that these were occurring in both business and personal financing. Lombard's earnings per share in the half fell 44 per cent to 9.8p.

### Hardanger profits up

HARDANGER Properties, the Worcester-based retail property developer, has lifted pre-tax profits by 8.5 per cent to £3.1 million on turnover down from £12.7 million to £11.6 million for the six months to end-March. Interim earnings per share are up from 24.95p to 27.07p. The interim dividend remains unchanged at 8.25p.

### Butte Mining in the black

BUTTE Mining, seeking gold, silver, zinc and lead in Montana and reporting for the year to end-December that saw commercial production start, made £14,000 net profit, largely due to currency gains and interest received, against a £33,000 loss in its previous reporting period. Further reserves have been proved. The shares traded 1p up at 18p.

### Hearts' bid lifts Hibs

SHARES in Edinburgh Hibernian, the loss-making football club listed on the Third Market, rose 14p to 36p after a £6.12 million bid from Heart of Midlothian Football Club, its Edinburgh rival. Hearts has received an irrevocable undertaking from Inoco, the property investor and Hibernian shareholder, to accept the 40p a share cash offer in respect of 29.9 per cent of the shares.

Hearts said it believes the offer, which gives Hibernian shareholders a premium of 95 per cent over last Friday's closing price of 20½p, is very generous. Sport, page 44

### Leigh raises dividend

LEIGH Interests, the waste management group, is lifting its dividend for the year to end-March from 6.22p to 7.10p with payment of a 4.88p final. Pretax profits jumped from £6.03 million to £8.35 million, on a turnover up from £51.6 million to £69 million. Interest soared from £482,000 to £1.76 million, leaving eps at 16.9p against 13.8p.

### Channel Express up

CHANNEL Express Group, the flower distribution and freighter aircraft operations group, lifted pre-tax profits by 22 per cent to £1.38 million in the year to end-March. Turnover rose by 34.6 per cent to £18.1 million. Earnings per share rose by 11 per cent to 8.2p. There is a final dividend of 1.6p (1.3p), making 2.6p (1.3p) for the year.

### US buy for Blenheim

BLENHHEIM Exhibitions Group, now the biggest trade exhibition and conference organizer in Europe, is expanding further into the US with the acquisition of Bruno Group, a leading trade fair organizer for the micro-computer and computer networking industries, for an initial \$34.1 million. The deferred consideration, payable in shares, is to be between \$30 million and \$50 million depending on Bruno's pre-tax profits for the year to end-December. Bruno is expected to achieve pre-tax profits of at least \$6 million (\$1.5 million) this year.

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**ants gain growth in money work**

INFANT FINANCIAL EDITOR

the year to end March, over a 43 per cent rise in the recovery department.

Touche Ross, which has merged with Deloitte & Touche, despite the fact that the firm's revenue has fallen by 10 per cent in the year to end March, is a strong contender for the title of the most profitable company in the City.

Income from the business and corporate services to new clients has risen by 10 per cent to £245 million, while the firm's operating profit has risen by 10 per cent to £100 million.

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Once a director of the Bank of England, always a director of the Bank of England. The four most senior men who precipitated the final collapse of British & Commonwealth into the hands of administrators all cut their teeth in Threadneedle Street. Sir Kit McMahon, chairman of Midland Bank, was deputy governor at the Bank of England from 1980 to 1985. Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, was executive director at the Bank from 1965 to 1972, overlapping with Sir Kit by a couple of years. Rodney Galpin, not yet knighted but chairman of Standard Chartered, where he may yet earn a title, was executive director responsible for banking supervision until he left for Chartered.

Common consent is that he was "put into" Chartered to sort it out, just as Sir Kit was "put into" the top slot at Midland to deal with the problem of the disastrous acquisition of Crocker. David Walker, the fourth member of the quartet, was once thought to be heir apparent to the governorship until he moved across Threadneedle Street to

make the Securities and Investments Board palatable to the City. He remains a member of the Court, so his views are, rightly or wrongly, taken to be those of the Bank.

Given such a similarity of backgrounds, it might be thought that they would all be singing the same tune, with the Bank wielding the baton. In fact, although they all contributed to the same end, there is no hint of conspiracy; rather the opposite. The first three, McMahon, Morse and Galpin — or at least the banks they represent — are included among the institutions which balked at the idea of providing a stand-by facility which would have kept B&C afloat, for the time being at least. By refusing to grant the stand-by, they lit the fuse which led to the appointment of administrators on a Sunday afternoon.

The circumstances surrounding the refusal of the banks to grant B&C a stay of execution are

## Walker's bomb explodes early

### COMMENT

DAVID BREWERTON

riddled with contradiction, and the story changes depending on who is doing the telling. In some banking circles, it is being claimed that since there was no assurance from the SIB that it would not take action against those parts of B&C over which it had authority, the stand-by could not be renewed. The banks, we are asked to accept, would simply be putting up money which would have been frozen in within hours.

Incidentally, the use of the term "stand-by" is a euphemism. The money would have been needed right away.

Clearing banks have no duty whatsoever to support their customers through thick and thin, and they have every right to

protect their own shareholders' interests before looking to those of others. Midland has to consider, as a corporate entity rather than merely as a banker, the fact that it is on the wrong end of a £200 million lawsuit brought when the proposed sale of the money broking businesses MW Marshall and William Street Brokers to Quadrex failed to take place because Quadrex could not come up with the cash and B&C blamed Midland. It might be difficult to hold out a helping hand to a customer who is determined to grip you by the throat.

David Walker had a simple enough objective. For weeks, the SIB had sat on the sidelines while B&C wrestled with its bankers, as

drama unfolded in the wake of the collapse of Atlantic Computers, the second worst corporate takeover in the financial sector (the first was Midland's purchase of Crocker).

He wanted action, rather than more words, and when the reconstruction plans were steaming for the rocks in the latter part of last week, he let it be known that if no deal could be concluded by the end of the week, the SIB would put up the shutters at British & Commonwealth Merchant Bank. The bank did not have a solvency problem but it does have a liquidity problem, and the SIB was concerned at the amount of investors' cash, thought to be as much as £100 million, being funnelled into B&C by other parts of the B&C empire. That could be stopped, without disadvantaging some classes of investor compared with others, only by putting the Denver boot on to B&C to prevent those in the know from

driving off with the funds. There is no suggestion, at this stage, that the deposits placed with B&C were put to uses which were not proper for the bank, and so far as I am aware no funds were being used directly to prop up the parent. That said, B&C has invested in a number of areas where it can take a long time for the money to come out, such as film finance and property, which can best be classed as risky. The loan book might not have been all that easy to sell.

The SIB action was timed to allow a further weekend for discussions between B&C and its bankers, which if the rescue plan had been as close as some now claim it was, might have been time enough. The problem for depositors, however, is that they are now locked in, so that the action which SIB ordered on Friday (that investment firms should withdraw their funds from B&C) is rendered impossible. If Walker's sole intention had been to put a bomb under B&C and the bankers to force a decision, then his fuse was too short. The bomb exploded before it could be defused.

THE single European market is certainly a challenge for the insurance broking industry, which carries nothing like the same importance on the Continent as in the English-speaking countries. But it remains no more than an intriguing sideshow.

While other industries — and even financial services — are turning their gaze across the Channel, those who arrange insurance for companies are still trying to iron out their main trading relationship across the Atlantic.

For decades, there was a mismatch between the world's largest market for insurance, which is in the US, and the world's largest insurance underwriting market at Lloyd's of London, which depended on the US for much of its international business.

American firms, comprising most of the world's largest insurance brokers, were annoyed at being excluded from the London club. In effect, they barged their way in on the implicit long-term threat that otherwise Lloyd's would lose a lot of underwriting business.

The wall was decisively breached a decade ago, when Marsh & McLennan, then, as now, the world's largest insurance broker, bought CT Bowring, Britain's largest firm, and Lloyd's waived its protective rules.

Since that battle, transatlantic mergers — replacing the old semi-detached relationship — have taken on a much wider commercial logic, regardless of whether underwriting was through Lloyd's or the bigger company market. Insurance, especially of marine, aviation and oil and gas risks, has long been a global industry.

The clients have increasingly become multinational to match, reinforcing the link between the US and an international industry centred in London. To service both the underwriting market and the client base, brokers have had to develop global capability. At the same time, they have needed to protect themselves by combining wholesale broking bases, geared to specialised underwriting, and "retail" broking, geared to capturing as large a client base as possible.

Transatlantic mergers have multiplied. Frank B Hall of the US absorbed Leslie & Godwin, while Sedgwick, in London, bought the James group from Transamerica, the conglomerate.

Several mergers proved fraught. Alexander & Alex-

## Willis seeks to ensure its future by US link



Cartmell: proposed marriage based on mutual need

der, of the US, uncovered more than it expected after a friendly takeover of Alexander Howden. Willis Faber suffered losses of top talent to rivals after it tried to boost its domestic retail links by merging with Stewart Wrightson.

The proposed marriage of Willis Faber, number two in Britain, and Corroon & Black, number five in the US, may not have been made in

Heaven. It is, however, based on a strong mutual need which, in the words of Miss Jennifer Cartmell, first vice-president of C&B, led to "spontaneous combustion" as talks started in February.

Mr Roger Elliott claims to be the fourth chairman of Willis Faber to have sought a merger with Johnson & Higgins, its American partner for

almost 100 years. But J&H always refused because it wanted to remain private.

Frustration turned to disquiet after J&H started pursuing its own international strategy by buying a much smaller London broker two years ago. Since an abortive joint reinsurance venture made things worse, the relationship has deteriorated.

The smaller C&B, which is almost entirely confined to the US, had a long-standing relationship with Minet. But it could not match a takeover bid from the St Paul Companies, a mid-West proprietary underwriter, two years ago, and identified Willis as its preferred partner after a rethink of strategy.

C&B buys a full international dimension and good wholesale skills; Willis claims 30 per cent of the world aviation market. Willis also gains the American earnings it has sought and a good retail base of US national companies. It believes a full merger is possible without tears. Mr Elliott said: "This time, we will not have two people for each job."

There is also an immediate need beyond the strategic. International insurance broking is becoming extremely competitive because of the pressure on insurance rates, which are estimated to have fallen 10 per cent on average last year and show little sign of general recovery.

Willis profits still rose last year thanks to high interest rates and will again be helped this year by interest on the proceeds from selling its stake in Morgan Grenfell. In the US, as Miss Cartmell points out, things are even worse. "We have a soft insurance market and soft interest rates."

But the Willis operations have more to lose from the merger. They could theoretically lose as much income from the relationship with an unhappy J&H as is eventually gained from the bulk of the \$300 million placed by C&B through London.

That explains why the merger was greeted coolly on the stock market. C&B stock fell too, because the friendly merger, which is backed by about a third of C&B stock, makes a more immediately profitable takeover. "This may be a disaster for shareholders. But it looks a good industrial move for the companies," said one New York analyst.

Graham Searjeant

SIR Peter Thompson found himself with two choices yesterday morning. He could have taken his place at the helm of this country's biggest ever financial collapse or he could have chosen to explain why NFC's 25,000 employees would see their contributions from the company's profit-sharing scheme slashed this year.

Sir Peter, as it happened, was at neither meeting. NFC upset the market with some unexciting interim figures and an £8 million reduction in its "best view" or profits forecast for this year to £97 million. That downgrading had been regarded by analysts as inevitable, and a few had already been shaving their estimates, but the poor outlook for NFC's property and non-contract transport businesses still clipped the shares by 9p to 127p.

The economic slowdown left too much of the truck rental fleet sitting on the forecourt, or at best let out at unattractive rates.

Operating profits within the transport division, the largest, dropped by 27 per cent, although home services, including the Pickfords removal operation, reversed a first quarter downturn to show a 4 per cent rise.

NFC pre-funds and pre-lets its property development activities, but the uncertainties of the property market were a significant factor behind the reduction in its forecast.

At the operating level, profits were down £1.5 million to £41.5 million, but lower interest charges and profit-sharing left pre-tax profits £3.8 million higher at £36.4 million.

Assuming the latest target is met, the shares change hands on 9.7 times future earnings, having declined sharply since reaching 188p in September.

### Chillington

THE health of the UK economy is enough to make the Sahibs at Chillington Corporation take their wheelbarrows and head for the hills.

High interest rates, which hit DIY and construction activities, have checked the strong advances made by overseas and property in-

### TEMPUS

## NFC rides a bumpy road

terests in the year to end-December, leaving pre-tax profits only marginally ahead at £4.22 million (£3.91 million).

Chillington is the UK's largest wheelbarrow maker, but an improvement in the domestic economy looks like coming later rather than sooner. The absorption of Anglo-Eastern, Eastern Highlands and Ralli Estates as subsidiaries for the first time has helped plantation acreage increase but lower palm oil prices have not helped. However, tea profits should have been good.

The brake on profit fortunes as 1989 developed is illustrated by the increase in the interim dividend but a merely maintained final of 5p making 8.25p for the year.

On the profits outlook, Chillington could be hard pressed to match 1989's levels, and at this early stage probably not much more than £3.6 million pre-tax should be expected for 1990. Profits might recover in 1991, but the extent of any bounce will be

governed by the strength of commodity prices and UK-based activities.

Meanwhile, the yield of 10.2 per cent is some reason to retain the shares in an income fund. But the prospective price earnings ratio of 18.8 makes a fresh investment an act of faith.

### Vibroplant

VIBROPLANT certainly picked the right time for its £11.7 million rights issue in May last year. The shares had just peaked at 262p, having run up from the equivalent of 20p in the previous five years. However, the October shake-out in the stockmarket left them 100p lower and they slid again, to 124p, in April.

There was very little in its figures for the year to March to justify that halving in the share price. Pre-tax profits were 27 per cent ahead at £14 million. Earnings per share did not match the average annual increase of around 40 per cent since 1985-86, but

they were still 18 per cent up at 20.4p.

Vibroplant's problems lie in the future, which is not so much bleak as uncertain. It is Britain's third largest plant-hire company after BET and Hewden-Suair and analysts find it hard to believe that it will escape the pain if there is an out-and-out construction recession next year.

Admittedly, only a tenth of Vibroplant's UK turnover is with housebuilders and a quarter is with road contractors, where activity is set to increase if government promises are to be believed. It also has an aerial lift business in the US which is likely to chip in two fifths of operating profits this year.

Even so, analysts expect profits to stay stuck at £14 million and earnings at 20p next time, leaving the shares, up 5p at 144p on the results, on a prospective p/e ratio of 7. That is not expensive in view of the record, but the shares could weaken yet again if there is bad news from the construction industry next winter.



NESTLÉ S.A.

## NESTLÉ S.A., CHAM and VEEVY

### Payment of dividend

Notice is hereby given to shareholders and holders of participation certificates that following a resolution passed at the General Meeting of shareholders held on May 31, 1990 a dividend for the year 1989 will be paid to them as from June 5, 1990 as follows:

	per share	per participation certificate
gross	SFr. 200.—	SFr. 40.—
less Swiss federal withholding tax of 35%	SFr. 70.—	SFr. 14.—
net	SFr. 130.—	SFr. 26.—

This dividend is payable against delivery of coupon No. 9 for all bearer shares and participation certificates.

On the other hand, all dividends payable on registered share certificates without coupons will be paid by bank transfer to the shareholder's account or by way of an assignment in accordance with the instructions received from the shareholder.

The dividends are payable in Swiss Francs, free of charge for the beneficiary. Outside Switzerland Paying Agents will pay against coupons and assignments in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of presentation; bank transfers will be effected value June 5, 1990 in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on that date.

Coupon No. 9 and assignment may be presented as from June 5, 1990 to the following Paying Agents of the Company:

<b>In Switzerland:</b>	Credit Suisse, Zurich, and its branch offices, Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle, and its branch offices, Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, and its branch offices, Swiss Volksbank, Bern, and its branch offices, Bank Leu Ltd., Zurich, and its branch offices, Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, Lausanne, and its branch offices and agencies, Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich, and its branch offices, Berner Kantonalbank, Bern, and its branch offices, Zuger Kantonalbank, Zug, and its branch offices, Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg, Fribourg, and its agencies, Dardier & Cie, Geneva, Lombard, Odier & Cie, Geneva, Pictet & Cie, Geneva, Handelsbank NatWest, Zurich, and its branch office, BSI, Banca della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano, and its branch offices.
<b>In England:</b>	Credit Suisse, London, Swiss Bank Corporation, London, Union Bank of Switzerland, London.
<b>In the United States of America:</b>	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, Credit Suisse, New York, Swiss Bank Corporation, New York, Union Bank of Switzerland, New York.
<b>In France:</b>	Crédit Commercial de France, Paris, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris.
<b>In Germany:</b>	Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main and Düsseldorf.
<b>In the Netherlands:</b>	Pierson, Helderling & Pierson, Amsterdam.
<b>In Austria:</b>	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Vienna.
<b>In Japan:</b>	Nomura Securities Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd., Tokyo.
<b>In Belgium:</b>	Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Brussels.

Cham and Vevey, May 31, 1990

The Board of Directors

### Verulam's secret deal

WILLIS Faber's £1.1 billion merger with Corroon & Black, the US insurance broker, came as a complete surprise to the market yesterday, even though negotiations had begun before Easter. It was especially surprising to Morgan Grenfell which, until the end of last year, had been Willis Faber's corporate adviser. Indeed, Faber even owned a 20 per cent stake in Morgan Grenfell, until Deutsche Bank made its bid. Meanwhile, priding themselves on maintaining such a secret, are the three corporate financiers involved — Baring's men Johnny (the Earl of) Verulam, Guy Innes and, in the New York office, the ex-Kidder Peabody whiz-kid Mohammed Younes. Lord Verulam, aged 39, and reputed to be one of Baring's rising stars, reluctantly admits that since he is a man of considerable private means he works as a corporate financier through choice. "I could have been a farmer if I'd wanted," he says, since he has a substantial number of acres attached to his Hertfordshire pile — "more than 1,000 but not in tens of thousands." is his closest guess — "but I work in the City because I enjoy it." But he denies another tale that, 10 years ago, he tooled as he overtook his boss, main board director Robin Broadley, on his way home. Broadley was rushing through the rain to Liverpool Street

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Station on foot. Verulam was in a chauffeur-driven Rolls. "That one's definitely folklore," he insists. "I've never owned a Rolls."

### Busy bees

QUICK-WITTED and comical stock market character James Cox, a former partner of the jobber Wedd Durlacher, subsequently employed by Laing & Cruickshank, and a member of the International Stock Exchange's quality of markets committee, is spearheading a new market-making drive by Whitefriars, the agency broker being converted into an integrated European

house by Bikuben, the Danish bank. Cox, who inherited and still owns most of the sun-drenched island of Fuerteventura in the Canaries, has just become head of market-making at the firm, with instructions to choose its electronic systems, find the right personnel and then make markets in, initially, 50 to 70 stocks. "We already make markets in Danish equities but this is our first move into the UK. We also have plans to move into prestigious new offices," says Robin Hendy, managing director, adding that Bikuben, translated, means "beehive."

### Keats mourned

COLLEAGUES at Daiwa, the Japanese securities house, are mourning the death of UK equity salesman Chris Keats. Keats, aged 52, a popular bon viveur, was taken ill at the weekend and died in hospital yesterday morning. A stockbroker for more than 30 years, he worked for Buckmaster & Moore and then Simon & Coates — which later became Chase Securities — before joining Daiwa in 1987. "He was a colourful and very pleasant character, who will be remembered from the days when there was a stock market

floor," says colleague Paul Seabrook. "He had a beard and looked like the sailor in the old John Player ads." He leaves a wife, Lyn.

AN amused reader tells me that his local garden centre has started selling string made in Thailand.

### Captain Ritblat

BRITISH Land chairman John Ritblat, was all at sea this weekend — and for once it had nothing to do with the crumbling state of Britain's property market. In Cowes, for the Round the Island Race, Ritblat was left stranded on the docks when a hydrofoil, chartered by him — and at no small expense — to convey guests back to the mainland, left without him on board. He watched in disbelief as ash-faced staff — realizing that their careers were in jeopardy — attempted in vain to make the vessel return. Ritblat, who remained ominously tight-lipped throughout the experience, had earlier suffered the indignity of hearing Conrad Ritblat, the firm of surveyors which sponsored the race and of which he is still the senior partner, described by a local radio station as "a German army general."

Carol Leonard



Portfolio  
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7	Taylor Woodrow (Int)	Building, Roads	
8	Marshall	Building, Roads	
9	Unilever (Int)	Industrials S-Z	
10	P & O (Int)	Transport	
11	Alcan	Drugs, Stores	
12	Third Mile	Industrials S-Z	
13	Watergate	Property	
14	BSS Group	Industrials A-D	
15	Ward Hodge	Building, Roads	
16	Elliott (Int)	Industrials E-K	
17	Kingfisher (Int)	Drugs, Stores	
18	Bellway	Building, Roads	
19	BT (Int)	Industrials A-D	
20	Days	Industrials A-D	
21	Evans Of Leeds	Property	
22	Vision	Industrials S-Z	
23	Shandwick	Paper, Print, Adv	
24	Chronic	Property	
25	Time Products	Drugs, Stores	
26	Fin Art Dev	Drugs, Stores	
27	Int'l Bus Comm	Newspapers, Pub	
28	Tec Hidge	Industrials S-Z	
29	Brinson	Property	
30	Laporte (Int)	Chemicals, Plastics	
31	Hepworth	Industrials E-K	
32	Sidlaw	Industrials S-Z	
33	Lamont	Textiles	
34	Watts Blake	Building, Roads	
35	Smith Beech (Int)	Industrials S-Z	
36	AXT	Industrials A-D	
37	Cliveform	Property	
38	Albion (Int)	Paper, Print, Adv	
39	Sebe (Int)	Industrials S-Z	
40	Physic	Chemicals, Plastics	
41	Aaronson	Industrials A-D	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

There were no valid claims for the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. The £4,000 will be added to today's prize money.

## BRITISH FUNDS

1990			High		Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain or loss	Gross
SHORTS (Under Five Years)											
88%	93%	Exch	2%	1980	98%				2.80	11.80	
89%	94%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				3.00	11.80	
90%	95%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				3.20	11.80	
91%	96%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				3.40	11.80	
92%	97%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				3.60	11.80	
93%	98%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				3.80	11.80	
94%	99%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				4.00	11.80	
95%	100%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				4.20	11.80	
96%	101%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				4.40	11.80	
97%	102%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				4.60	11.80	
98%	103%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				4.80	11.80	
99%	104%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				5.00	11.80	
100%	105%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				5.20	11.80	
101%	106%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				5.40	11.80	
102%	107%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				5.60	11.80	
103%	108%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				5.80	11.80	
104%	109%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				6.00	11.80	
105%	110%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				6.20	11.80	
106%	111%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				6.40	11.80	
107%	112%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				6.60	11.80	
108%	113%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				6.80	11.80	
109%	114%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				7.00	11.80	
110%	115%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				7.20	11.80	
111%	116%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				7.40	11.80	
112%	117%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				7.60	11.80	
113%	118%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				7.80	11.80	
114%	119%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				8.00	11.80	
115%	120%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				8.20	11.80	
116%	121%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				8.40	11.80	
117%	122%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				8.60	11.80	
118%	123%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				8.80	11.80	
119%	124%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				9.00	11.80	
120%	125%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				9.20	11.80	
121%	126%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				9.40	11.80	
122%	127%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				9.60	11.80	
123%	128%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				9.80	11.80	
124%	129%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				10.00	11.80	
125%	130%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				10.20	11.80	
126%	131%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				10.40	11.80	
127%	132%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				10.60	11.80	
128%	133%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				10.80	11.80	
129%	134%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				11.00	11.80	
130%	135%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				11.20	11.80	
131%	136%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				11.40	11.80	
132%	137%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				11.60	11.80	
133%	138%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				11.80	11.80	
134%	139%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				12.00	11.80	
135%	140%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				12.20	11.80	
136%	141%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				12.40	11.80	
137%	142%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				12.60	11.80	
138%	143%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				12.80	11.80	
139%	144%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				13.00	11.80	
140%	145%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				13.20	11.80	
141%	146%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				13.40	11.80	
142%	147%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				13.60	11.80	
143%	148%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				13.80	11.80	
144%	149%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				14.00	11.80	
145%	150%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				14.20	11.80	
146%	151%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				14.40	11.80	
147%	152%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				14.60	11.80	
148%	153%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				14.80	11.80	
149%	154%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				15.00	11.80	
150%	155%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				15.20	11.80	
151%	156%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				15.40	11.80	
152%	157%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				15.60	11.80	
153%	158%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				15.80	11.80	
154%	159%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				16.00	11.80	
155%	160%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				16.20	11.80	
156%	161%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				16.40	11.80	
157%	162%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				16.60	11.80	
158%	163%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				16.80	11.80	
159%	164%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				17.00	11.80	
160%	165%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				17.20	11.80	
161%	166%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				17.40	11.80	
162%	167%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				17.60	11.80	
163%	168%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				17.80	11.80	
164%	169%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				18.00	11.80	
165%	170%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				18.20	11.80	
166%	171%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				18.40	11.80	
167%	172%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				18.60	11.80	
168%	173%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				18.80	11.80	
169%	174%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				19.00	11.80	
170%	175%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				19.20	11.80	
171%	176%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				19.40	11.80	
172%	177%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				19.60	11.80	
173%	178%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				19.80	11.80	
174%	179%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				20.00	11.80	
175%	180%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				20.20	11.80	
176%	181%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				20.40	11.80	
177%	182%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				20.60	11.80	
178%	183%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				20.80	11.80	
179%	184%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				21.00	11.80	
180%	185%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				21.20	11.80	
181%	186%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				21.40	11.80	
182%	187%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				21.60	11.80	
183%	188%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				21.80	11.80	
184%	189%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				22.00	11.80	
185%	190%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				22.20	11.80	
186%	191%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				22.40	11.80	
187%	192%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				22.60	11.80	
188%	193%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				22.80	11.80	
189%	194%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				23.00	11.80	
190%	195%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				23.20	11.80	
191%	196%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				23.40	11.80	
192%	197%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				23.60	11.80	
193%	198%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				23.80	11.80	
194%	199%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				24.00	11.80	
195%	200%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				24.20	11.80	
196%	201%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				24.40	11.80	
197%	202%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				24.60	11.80	
198%	203%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				24.80	11.80	
199%	204%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				25.00	11.80	
200%	205%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				25.20	11.80	
201%	206%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				25.40	11.80	
202%	207%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				25.60	11.80	
203%	208%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				25.80	11.80	
204%	209%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				26.00	11.80	
205%	210%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				26.20	11.80	
206%	211%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				26.40	11.80	
207%	212%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				26.60	11.80	
208%	213%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				26.80	11.80	
209%	214%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				27.00	11.80	
210%	215%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				27.20	11.80	
211%	216%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				27.40	11.80	
212%	217%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				27.60	11.80	
213%	218%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				27.80	11.80	
214%	219%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				28.00	11.80	
215%	220%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				28.20	11.80	
216%	221%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				28.40	11.80	
217%	222%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				28.60	11.80	
218%	223%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				28.80	11.80	
219%	224%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				29.00	11.80	
220%	225%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				29.20	11.80	
221%	226%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				29.40	11.80	
222%	227%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				29.60	11.80	
223%	228%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				29.80	11.80	
224%	229%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				30.00	11.80	
225%	230%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				30.20	11.80	
226%	231%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				30.40	11.80	
227%	232%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				30.60	11.80	
228%	233%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				30.80	11.80	
229%	234%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				31.00	11.80	
230%	235%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				31.20	11.80	
231%	236%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				31.40	11.80	
232%	237%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				31.60	11.80	
233%	238%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				31.80	11.80	
234%	239%	Trans	2%	1980	98%				32.00	11.80	



UNLISTED SECURITIES

1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	9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## PRIVATE HEALTH CARE

## FOCUS

## A SPECIAL REPORT

# Public and private interaction grows

The National Health Service now places contracts worth £64 million a year with the independent health-care sector, according to the latest figures from the Department of Health. That amount, for the year 1988/89, is a rise of £12 million on the previous year. That trend will continue – the Government's White Paper, *Working for Patients*, and legislation going through Parliament widen the way for health authorities to buy and sell services to and from each other, and to and from the private health-care industry.

In the acute-care market, now worth more than £1 billion, the amount spent by the NHS is still small. After analysing the 1988 figures, William Laing, a director of the publishers Laing & Buisson and an expert on the private health-care industry, says that only about £18 million was spent by the NHS in the private acute sector.

"The bulk of the contract work is long-term care and mental illness. There are a number of mental illness hospitals in the private sector that are used to a significant extent by NHS authorities," he says. "There are also NHS contracts with, typically, voluntary or religious hospitals, but these are nothing to do with the new trends; some have been running since 1946."

So far, he says, little has been placed with the commercial companies. "The NHS acute market, which is supposed to be opening up under the White Paper, is at present minuscule," he says.

According to a study for the National Association of Health Authorities (NaHA), geographical convenience for patients was one of the main factors in choosing a supplier of health care.

None the less, many independent companies are exploring ways in which co-operation can be expanded, although some are wary of potential political changes and are cautious about being too heavily tied to the public sector in case a future government frowns on such deals.

In some instances, the NHS has used money from the government-funded "waiting-list initiative", designed to cut the lengthy wait for patients in specific specialties; in others, the NHS has contracts over hi-tech equipment.

Alan Dexter, chief executive of the Community Hospitals Group,

The NHS is set to spend increasing amounts in the independent health-care sector, writes Patricia Blair. Many companies are looking at ways to expand the co-operation between themselves and the state's acute-care system

says the group is discussing with a number of health authorities the areas in which co-operation would be of mutual benefit. The group already has three NHS contracts in long-term care – for example, under a contract with Enfield Health Authority it manages a 24-bed NHS nursing home – and is now exploring deals in the acute sector.

Like other companies, Community is also seeking, in separate deals, to buy from the NHS services such as pathology.

The NaHA study shows that acute specialties, such as ear, nose and throat, trauma and orthopaedics, account for 60 per cent of NHS trade exported to other organizations; long-stay/terminal

the state service. Typically, it will build a unit on land it has leased in the grounds of an NHS hospital, link it by a corridor to the main hospital and take over all the NHS private patients. The company will then underwrite what the health authority has been gaining in private practice by guaranteeing it the same level of income.

"We will also buy services. They could range from pathology, catering, maintenance and X-ray services. We will also offer to buy equipment for use by both NHS and private patients," Colin Herridge, chief executive of Bioplan, says.

Alternatively, Bioplan will work within NHS premises and through refurbishment create a private ward, staffed by the hospital's nurses but with Bioplan doing the administration.

"We have six different schemes going, two in the process of being built and six other schemes that have approval in principle from health authorities," Mr Herridge says. The company's first such deal was signed in October 1987.

According to the Department of Health, the arrangements have brought Leyton Hospital, Crews, a guaranteed £120,000 annual income from Bioplan's 20-bed unit there, plus the income from leasing the land to the company. That unit opened about 15 months ago.

Similarly, the department says, the local health authority received £180,000 towards building a day-surgery unit at the Churchill Hospital, Oxford, and receives from Bioplan a guaranteed annual income of £140,000 to use the unit.

"The amount of money hospitals get can go up substantially. The number of patients and the more services we use, the more income they get," Mr Herridge says.

Bioplan's unit at King's Lynn, Norfolk – a self-contained 30-bed hospital with major and minor operating theatres – opens at the start of next month on the site of



Dialysis triumph: West Wales Dialysis Centre, Carmarthen, has celebrated its 10,000th successful dialysis since 1985

the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. "We shall be taking over all the private patients previously treated in the Queen Elizabeth. That allows them to clear a ward that they can now use entirely for NHS patients," Mr Herridge says.

He estimates that this year the company will put £3 million into NHS coffers, through guarantees, leasing and buying land and buying services. He believes that Bioplan's approach also helps medical consultants, who thus do not need to leave the NHS hospital site to attend to private patients. Similarly, if unexpected complications arise, they can buy the services of the NHS intensive care unit, or the use of specialized equipment, while seeing a financial return to the NHS.

It is not only in hospitals that co-operation is developing. It is happening with nursing homes. Takare, a publicly quoted company specializing in nursing-

homes, sees itself as an arm of the NHS. "When we started building our nursing homes, we aimed to be a part of the health service," Dev Pritchard, the company's managing director, says.

He says that by contracting some beds to the NHS – the rest are paid for by individuals – Takare becomes an operating part of the state service, constructing the home and employing its own staff, "but the beds would still be the health service beds".

However, in the past year, Takare has signed agreements in East Anglia, Glasgow, Chester and Ealing, West London, where in each case the health authority is taking 100 per cent of the nursing home beds. "It means, in my opinion, that they are National Health Service nursing homes because they control which patients go in, not us," Mr Pritchard says.

## Big three battle for £1bn market

Demand for private surgery is growing, but so is competition in the face of new technology

The market in private acute medicine and surgery is now worth more than £1 billion and is growing. In real terms, that growth is at the rate of 10 per cent a year, says William Laing, director of the publishing company Laing & Buisson and an authority on the industry.

According to the current edition of *Laing's Review of Private Healthcare*, a comprehensive guide to the independent sector, there are 18 companies now operating in the acute medical and surgical field. Nevertheless, the market is still dominated by three companies: Nuffield, which, with 32, has the most hospitals; Bupa, which has most beds; and AMI, which has the highest operating revenue.

In the near future, it is in London that competition in the private sector is likely to be most keen and may pose a short-term problem for private operators. NHS teaching hospitals in the capital are gearing up to win private patients to help finance their public service.

At the same time, according to Mr Laing, the level of overseas patients to the capital has dropped markedly since the 1970s and early 1980s. He says this is because the Arab countries, the source of many patients, have established more of their own services. A drop in oil prices has also reduced Arab spending power.

He says Europe will provide few extra patients. "Foreign trade, generally, is an add-on extra. It will never be a really major element of revenue – with the exception of one or two hospitals."

Small operations make up most of the surgery carried out: leading Bupa's list are gynaecological complaints, while hernias and varicose veins also feature highly.

However, Dr Alan Bailey, medical director of Bupa Health Service, also points to dental operations, such as impacted wisdom teeth and orthopaedic surgery – hip replacements – as "popular operations".

In Bupa's newer hi-tech hospitals, 5 per cent of the workload is major surgery.

Heart surgery is still on the increase, despite attempts to alter diets and encourage a change of

lifestyle to prevent heart disease, an area of prevention in which most health-care companies are now involved.

Four of Bupa's 26 hospitals are equipped for heart surgery. "The statistics for the country as a whole show that the number of coronary bypass grafts is still going up, although the rate of increase has slowed," Dr Bailey says.

Changing medical practices and technical advances have also had wide implications for the private sector. Many independent companies point to the trend towards more day-case surgery, reducing the need for an overnight bed.

"There is definitely a significant growth in outpatient workload and in day-case surgery," Alan Dexter, chairman of the Independent Healthcare Association and chief executive of Community Hospitals Group, says.

At Bupa, it is a similar story. "In 1985, we were doing less than 20 per cent day-case surgery, this year we expect to do more than 40 per cent. In other words, it has doubled in five years. This is reflected in the average length of stay which over the same period has dropped by 20 per cent," Dr Bailey says.

Oliver Rowell, Nuffield's general manager, points to the trend at the company's hospitals in the past 10 years: 13.4 per cent day surgery in 1980, 22 per cent in 1989. "By the end of this year, day surgery could account for a quarter of the work."

At AMI, where day surgery is "10 per cent and growing", Dr Marvin Goldberg, chairman of AMI Health Care, says: "In the US it is as much as 50 per cent."

Dr Bailey says the trend is towards less invasive surgery, through the use of such instruments as endoscopes. "I believe large-scale surgery is nearing the end of its life and that we are going to do things through telescopes."

The next year or two, as the scale and level of competition from private practice within the NHS becomes apparent, will provoke furries in the independent sector. However, there is a widespread belief that when things have settled down, more people will learn about and be drawn to private care.

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## FOCUS



In Britain, the number of people aged over 65 will rise by a million in the next 15 years

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Britain's changing population is drawing attention to an area of health care that has been largely handled by private and voluntary organizations — the care of old people. In the next 15 years, the number of people aged over 65 will rise by almost a million and the number of those over 85 will rise from about 750,000 to 1.3 million. A sizeable number will need looking after to the levels provided in nursing and residential homes.

Corporations have moved into a market which until recently was dominated by groups operating only one or two homes. According to *Laing's Review of Private Healthcare*, in June last year there were 115 major private providers operating 606 homes in Britain — and more homes have opened since then. Twenty companies are listed on the UK Stock Exchange, four of which specialize in care homes.

Between them, these companies have claimed 10 per cent of the market, but they have devoted most attention to nursing homes.

The largest of the specialist corporate providers is Takare, which started 10 years ago. Dev Pritchard, the company's managing director, says that Takare's main market is those who are not well off, but who need constant nursing care — whether through physical or mental frailty — and whose only other alternative might be a multi-bedded geriatric ward in an NHS hospital.

In 1987, the company opened its first purpose-built, 120-bed home. Built in blocks of four 30-bed units, the home offered residents single-room, ground-floor accommodation. It was constructed to a plan — a blueprint for all its homes — worked out in conjunction with a team that included a doctor, nurse and social worker.

Takare now has more than 1,000 beds. This figure is expected to increase to 3,000 by next year. Mr

# When age is no handicap

An ageing population and changes in legislation pose fresh challenges for Britain's corporate health-care organizations, Patricia Blair reports

Pritchard says: "I started out with three criteria: I had to have a quality of care acceptable to doctors and nurses; I had to pay nursing staff a rate that could draw such staff; and I had to give a return to the investor that would encourage investment in Takare."

Today, each home has a mix of private and publicly funded patients and is headed by a matron with nursing sisters in charge of each block. Catering, laundry, cleaning and maintenance are provided on site, and a doctor, hairdresser and chiropodist are available. Charges to individuals average £260 a week.

Mr Pritchard says many private and voluntary organizations have already carried the losses that arise from the gap between what the Government will provide and what caring costs.

"Everybody who walks through a Takare door can stay if they need us. If they have more than £3,000, they pay our private rate; if they have less, we accept whatever the Department of Social Security gives us."

In the past four years, the private sector has developed "close-care units", owner-occupied properties on the same site as a nursing home and its attendant facilities. Residents buy in,

usually through a weekly or monthly service charge, the regular services they need, whether it is constant nursing care, physiotherapy or help with bathing and dressing.

Alan Dexter, the chief executive of Community Hospitals Group, which is developing a site that will contain a hospital, nursing home and close care units, says: "Several organizations, including insurance companies, are putting together a package that offers security."

The market leader is PPP Beaumont, which provides close-care units under leasehold. The company's weekly service charge, ranging from about £75 to £150, reflects the levels of care needed. "Residents can buy a basic package, which looks after the security and the outside insurance, gardening and so on, through to a full nursing-care package, where we have nursing almost on a one-to-one basis," Geoffrey Benn, the company's managing director, says.

"PPP's charter has been for people to lead as full and independent lives as they could," Mr Benn says. "Close care is an interesting development in helping them do that and seemed to be a natural development of the group's purposes."

If a resident runs out of money or wishes to move elsewhere, there are a number of options. PPP Beaumont, for example, guarantees to buy back the leasehold "either at the price they paid for it, or at the current market value less 10 per cent, whichever is the greater".

At Redhill, in Surrey, a close-care unit with 35 places was opened in May last year by Nuffield Health Care, a subsidiary of the charitable organization, Nuffield Hospitals. It is now about to start two more, in Taunton, Devon, and near Ascot, in Berkshire.

Buying the property cost residents between £85,000 and £105,000. Service charges are about £990-£1030 a year, or £82.50-£85.33 a month. Like most companies operating in this area, Nuffield's charges cover all external maintenance of building and grounds, as well as emergency alarms and call-out cover.

There are several sources to help potential residents choose a nursing home; the Independent Healthcare Association has a "Red Book" directory. The Registered Nursing Home Association, which runs its own inspection, also publishes a list of members, while independent publishers Laing & Buisson also publishes nursing home information. Health and local authorities carry lists of the nursing and residential homes they register.

Under the NHS and community care legislation now going through Parliament, and due to come into effect in April 1991, responsibility for people being looked after "in the community" will pass to local authorities. Nursing homes say they do not know how the system will operate, and who will pick up the bill for those without the means to pay for themselves.

One concern is that independent nursing homes may not continue to be as tolerant — and not all operators are now — of those with little in the way of savings.

abuse." WPA's marketing director, David Ashdown, says.

Specialist medical providers such as AMI-Healthcare, Nuffield and HCA carry out comprehensive medical checks for companies, including checks on conditions caused by stress.

AMI-Healthcare's Michael Green says demand for health screening from companies is expected to soar in the next five years. His company already provides services for Marks & Spencer, the Post Office and others.

"In the US, all employers provide health screening as a matter of course," he says. "It is a young market in the UK, but could decrease absenteeism and spare companies the huge cost of replacing top staff who fall ill or even die."

JON ASHWORTH

## With stress in mind

course. But even Bupa draws the line at conditions that could drag on. Bupa will pay the cost of treatment for one-off conditions that may result from alcohol or drug abuse, or a physical or mental breakdown caused by stress.

The company will pay for psychiatric treatment for up to 180 days a year and has similar cut-offs for other conditions.

Mike Smith, Bupa's managing director, says no other insurer provides the same level of cover. He says Bupa is advising more and more companies on how to cope with stress. "This field has an important and growing role, but will always remain small compared with more tra-

ditional forms of health insurance."

Peter O'Malley, who runs Bupa's occupational health service, says it is a perk for employers to have a trained counsellor on hand for staff.

"It all comes down to the management of individual stress problems. People suffer stress when they work too hard or do not have enough to do. This causes absenteeism, ulcers and nervous breakdowns. The treatment is to reduce the stress or train the person involved to cope with it. A lot depends on a good diet, proper sleep pattern and regular exercise," he says.

PPP, the second largest private medical insurer, has

teamed up with the Institute of Psychiatry to launch a new company, Psychology at Work. Geoff Benn, managing director of PPP Health Services, says stress at work is costing employers more than £4 billion in lost revenue.

Employees are tested for stress during routine medical examinations, according to how they answer specific questions. Counselling is available, although only a few people have used the service since its introduction in February.

WPA, ranked third in the market for private health care in Britain, has avoided stress-related illnesses altogether. "We have no benefits for areas such as alcohol and drug

abuse," WPA's marketing director, David Ashdown, says.

Specialist medical providers such as AMI-Healthcare, Nuffield and HCA carry out comprehensive medical checks for companies, including checks on conditions caused by stress.

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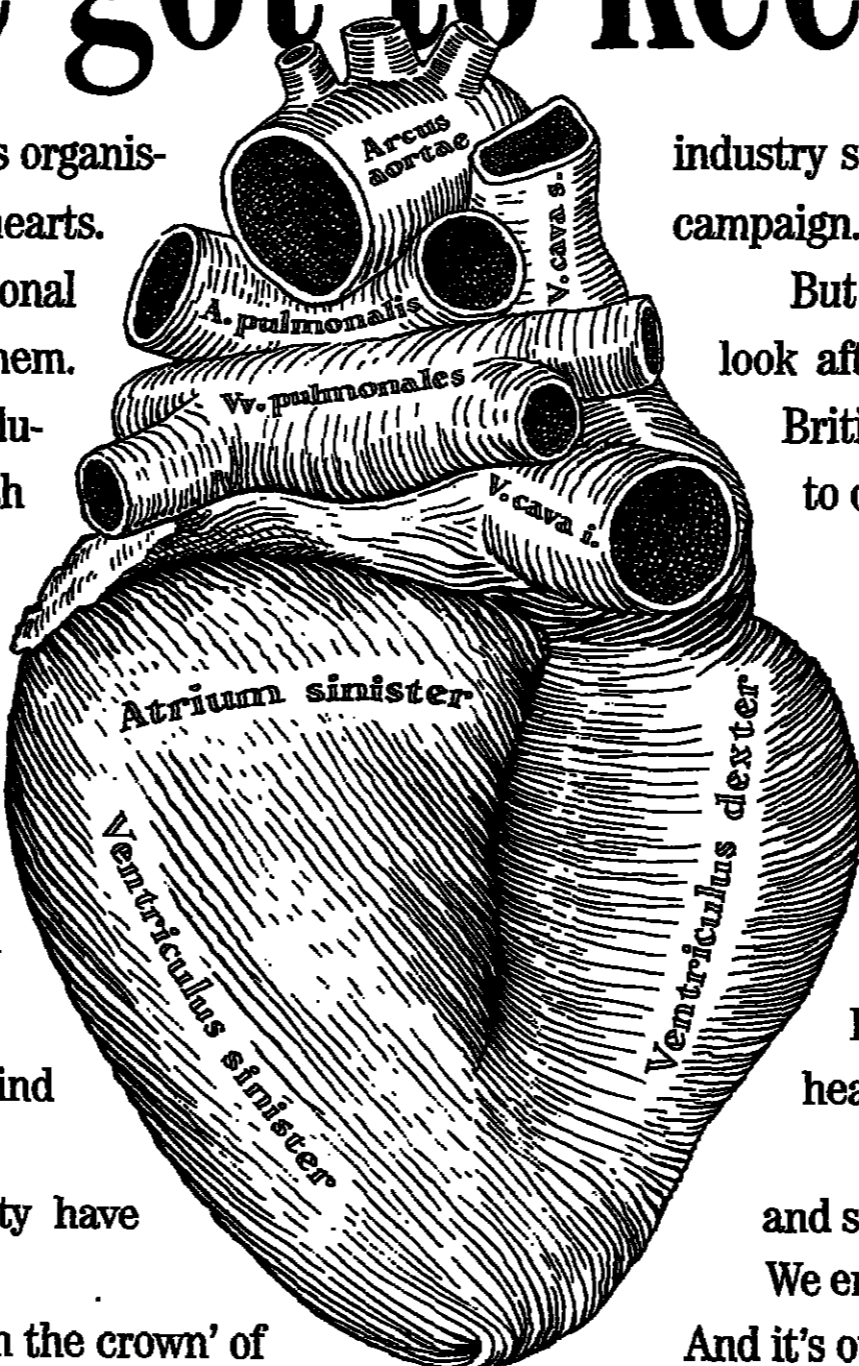
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## HORIZONS

# Fact-finders of the screen

The changing structure of television has caused some uncertainty in a business where 40 per cent of employees are freelance, a figure that is projected to rise to 60 per cent by 1992. The leading organizations in television film and video, which wanted an overview, commissioned the study "Skill Search" (Institute of Manpower Studies, February 1990). The result provides data on present training and employment practices and future trends.

Training and career development seem haphazard for certain jobs — that of researcher is one. The suitability for the job continues to be based on individual initiative.

Although most television researchers are graduates, often with postgraduate related experience in the media, the work is much wider ranging and not comparable to academic research. Among the growing number of media studies courses, those taught by practitioners have most credibility in the television industry.

The Royal Television Society has compiled a course-finder database with details of 750 academic and non-academic courses. Naturally, a specialist background is essential for certain types of research and some researchers become known for expertise in their field.

The biggest demand for researchers is on news programmes and for documentaries based on current affairs often connected to events of international significance.

Television research is a job that does not rely on formal training. Bernardine Coverley examines the qualities that can bring success in this ever-changing and demanding field

such as game shows and chat shows also depend on researchers — the Jonathan Ross show uses four — and, although the products differ considerably, some skills crossover, particularly interpersonal skills.

The researcher must interpret the director's ideas by providing the appropriate material. This can include information, extracts from film, stills and, crucially, suitable people to take part in the programme. The researcher is usually the first point of contact for participants. A good researcher will be adaptable, enthusiastic, self-motivated and able to offer ideas and work in a team. He or she will know where to track down obscure material and recognize what could be valuable or illuminating. Written briefs must be concise and easy to interpret. Many productions necessitate erratic hours and travel.

Old mystiques, traditional connections and hierarchies have been challenged by the spread of new markets and different products. The growth of the independent sector and of cable, satellite and corporate television brings new opportunities and, although BBC experience is still highly rated, there is now a variety of entry points into the industry.

The Independent Producers Association, representing more than 600 companies, campaigned successfully for 25 per cent of all new British television programmes to be made by independent companies.

Corporate television has taken off in a big way, making training and promotional videos for businesses that realize the advantages of audio-visual communications.

Large companies have long recorded their work in film, the best known perhaps being *Nightmail* with W.H. Auden's poem as commentary. But video and its economy and simplicity have opened up new channels of media communication.

There may be changes in employment patterns in television, including the obvious change from the tradition of employing predominantly white males. It is, however, unlikely that the level of competition needed to succeed in television research will drop in the near future.

Research is the foundation level of a programme, but without recognizable training how do prospective researchers prove their worth? Experience of reporting for a student magazine or a

local paper is an obvious asset. Other experience can be gained in academic research, which can show a specific knowledge such as archaeology or environmental science; languages; and any practical experience of production methods. The latter is particularly important. The primary requisites, however, are a genuine interest in television and a sense of what makes good, imaginative and successful programmes.

Agencies will target appropriate producers on behalf of researchers, and full-time posts and longer contracts are advertised. But the nature of the work means that the most effective point is often personal contact.

As a freelance contract may be four weeks or four months the researcher is always canvassing for work. Only the big independent companies have constant work, so the researcher has to be aware of new possibilities and take the initiative to suggest programme ideas to prospective employers.

The British Film Institute's annual *Film and Television Handbook* offers articles on present concerns, such as satellite broadcasting and Europe, information on archives and libraries, and a list of production companies.

Granada Studios Tour, Water Street, Manchester; Occupations 90, published by Careers and Occupational Information Centre; Working in TV and Video, £1.95; COIC, Film and Television Handbook, British Film Institute; Course-finder, search fee £5; Royal Television Society members and students £3; Royal Television Society, Block A, Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London WC1.



Selling your skills: Grant Keir says researchers need confidence to promote their ideas to producers

GRANT Keir, aged 30, has worked as a researcher for four years. Originally he gave himself five years to create a career in television. "It is a long slog," he says. "People think it is glamorous but if you are not prepared to put in the time and patience, you will not get anywhere."

At university Mr Keir developed a strong interest in politics and international issues and later took off to see for himself how the rest of the world worked. His involvement in publicity for campaign groups led to organizing a media conference on Namibia. This first paid professional work determined his direction.

Television covers an exhaustive range of subjects and commissioning editors are always seeking new, ideas-led programmes, which

## Ireland to Africa in a day's work

means "someone, somewhere, needs your skills and knowledge". Mr Keir says: "The question is whether you can find them."

His first step was to evaluate what he had to offer and then present it with confidence. He sent out a letter with curriculum vitae to inform dozens of producers of his specialist understanding of southern Africa and Latin America, including their politics and culture, and his knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese.

In the letter, he said: "If you are making a programme about this, then hire me." One producer was and gave him his first contract.

Mr Keir's range of work has included Channel 4 documentaries, a film on Paul McCartney and five months in Northern Ireland producing a game show.

"You have to be prepared to be a dogbody on some productions while on others the director will enter into a dialogue about what is needed," he says.

Mr Keir is researching a news programme and acting as a consultant to a local authority on a media-training project, as well as making plans to co-produce programmes on Brazil and Mexico.

"There is never a guarantee of continuous work but it is dynamic and satisfying," he says.

Continued from page 29

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## THE LAW

## Outside the City walls

City firms may be expanding in the regions rather than overseas, Edward Fennell writes

At a time when most big firms were focusing their thoughts overseas, there seemed to be something almost perverse in the way that Norton Rose in the City announced recently that it was linking up with the M5 grouping of regional solicitors.

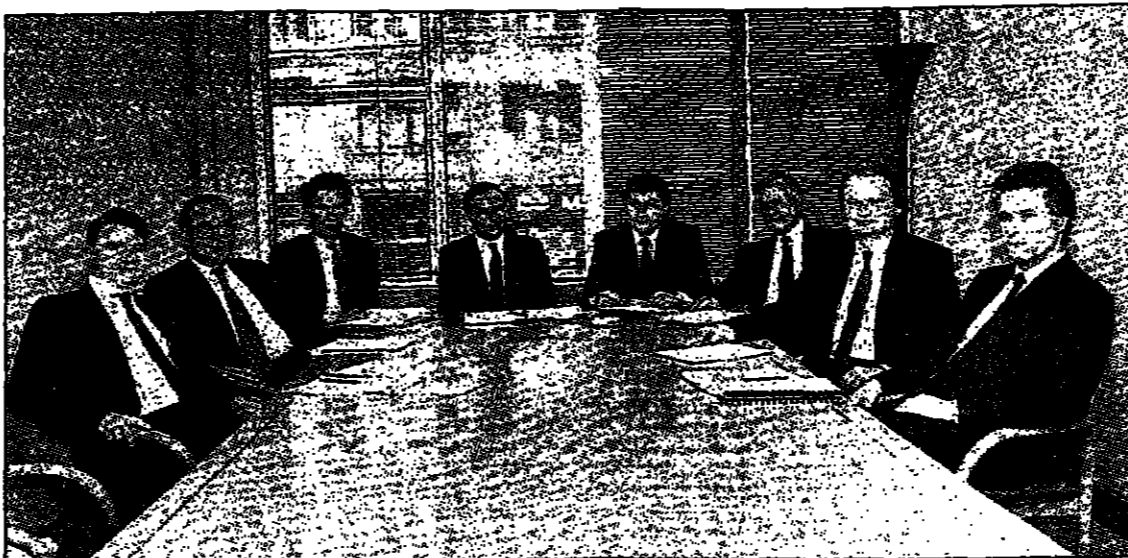
All the big London firms, of which Norton Rose was undoubtedly one, were expected to follow the international route. Smaller City firms, such as Turner Kenneth Brown and Theodore Goddard, might experiment with regional or suburban offices, but these adventures have always been regarded as beneath the dignity of London's leading lights.

The Norton Rose-M5 initiative has thrown that scenario into disarray. Consequently, it has been greeted with as much scorn as puzzlement by many City lawyers. Only last week, for example, one of the most senior partners at Slaughter & May was asking, sceptically, just what Norton Rose hoped to get out of it.

Notwithstanding the doubts, however, there is a boldness of vision behind the plan that merits investigation. Indeed, Norton Rose's managing partner, Tony Kay, is so confident of its success that he asserts that the other big London firms have made a mistake in ignoring the regions.

The underlying rationale to the move, Mr Kay explains, is that law firms should follow the model of the big accountancy groups. In the case of Price Waterhouse, Arthur Andersen and the other large accounting groups, a powerful metropolitan base is complemented by widespread representation in the region. Growth has stemmed from being able to respond to clients both nationally and regionally.

In the law, by contrast, the idea has always been that the big client and the big work will always come to London. Mr Kay, however, perceives a change in these attitudes. He believes the time has come when many regional clients would prefer to deal with a local lawyer who is able to provide a high-



Trendsetters: the board of Norton Rose which is linking up with the M5 grouping of regional solicitors

grade service, which includes, when necessary, access to specialist London expertise. Equally, the large national and international clients would prefer to work with a City firm which is capable of servicing local needs.

Mr Kay believes that Norton Rose-M5, through its strength in both departments, can "win" in the same way as the accountants.

That such an idea is now taken seriously by a leading firm is thanks to a substantial rise in standards among regional legal outfits. Solicitors may work in Manchester or Birmingham, but that no longer means they are second-rate. By no means does London continue to have a monopoly of excellence.

The weak point in Mr Kay's argument, of course, is that accountants and lawyers are not exactly

alike — the accountants positively needed a local network because of the demands of the annual audit. However, when challenged on this, Mr Kay points out that the real profits are made these days by the management consultancy wings of the accountancy firms and that legal services should increasingly be delivered in a similar way.

In short, legal services are becoming progressively like management consultancy and can, therefore, gain by being available through local and metropolitan offices.

M5's motive for the move was obvious. London was a glaring gap in its national network. The firm wanted to plug this gap with a practice of senior status, and the only route to this was to win over a

leading name. The firm has done this by bringing in Norton Rose.

My guess, however, is that the present Norton Rose-M5 group is just the start of a much bigger story that is not so much concerned with the 1990s — let alone 1992 — but about the 2000s. And it is also about Europe.

Already a Brussels office has been opened on behalf of the group as a whole and there is excited talk about further link-ups with similar groupings abroad. In that respect too, therefore, the history of the big accountancy firms provides a valuable precedent.

Whatever the success of the venture, however, Norton Rose-M5 must be an enterprise worth watching. The union is an important experiment in the development of British legal services.

## INNS AND OUTS

The Public Policy Unit has launched a group to provide legislative and regulatory support services for lawyers and their clients. The service includes monitoring and analysing legislative and policy planning, advising on representations to political and regulatory authorities and producing commissioned or independent policy and economic research to reinforce cases made to legislatures, departments or regulatory authorities. The unit's brochure says: "Our job is to understand our client's business as well as they do; our skill is the QC's art of mastering the brief." This claim may raise the eyebrows of experienced juniors, weary of the labours of bringing their learned leader up to speed in time for the opening submissions. The unit says the service is cheaper than both QCs and law firms, with a senior adviser charging less than £200 per hour and an average rate of £90-£100 per hour. The unit also offers to train lawyers in the finer art of political lobbying. "Not all lawyers want to be lobbyists, but anticipate that they will take more of a position in the area," Nicholas True, from the unit, says. While lobbying has had recent criticisms in the Press, the unit dissociates itself from the practices of others in the field. "We do not make payments to MPs — it is sober, disciplined, paper-based hard work rather than glamour and long lunches."

Gregory Rockman, the South African policeman who was dismissed for speaking out against police brutality, was in London recently. He addressed a group of British lawyers about his experiences as a police officer in South Africa and about the Police and Prison Officer Civil Rights Union (POPCRU) which he and a South African prison officer set up last November. Mr Rockman is classified as "coloured" under South African racial classification laws and was, until his dismissal, one of 55,000 black officers in an 80,000-strong force. The new organization, which has more than 5,000 members, is trying to discourage collaboration by black police and prison officers with the apartheid regime. It also plans to mount a campaign of legal challenges to the South African government, particularly by backing civil actions against police officers who commit acts of brutality, although under the still-applicable emergency regulations police officers have complete immunity against legal action. The organization is also trying to persuade prison officers to stop accepting children into the jails.

## EC a peg on which to hang domestic reform

Philip Mitchell looks at changes arising from the new Companies Act

THE Companies Act which received the Royal Assent at the end of last year continues the recent trend of UK corporate law reform to use the implementation of EC Directives as a peg on which to hang purely domestic changes.

The primary purpose of the Act is to put in place Seventh and Eighth Company Law Directives which set out, as important steps in the development of the single market, rules for the preparation of accounts and the approval of auditors.

However, the Act is also concerned with company returns, charges, capacity, mergers, investigations, financial markets and insolvency.

The thread running through these domestic provisions is deregulation. The sections on company changes, the reform of the *ultra vires* and constructive notice doctrines, the option of preparing abbreviated accounts for listed companies and the simplification of the annual

returns made to companies all form a part of the Government's deregulation programme. So, too, are the last-minute streamlining procedures for private companies and the so-called "elective regime".

These measures were foreshadowed in successive White Papers, the latest being *Releasing Enterprise* (November 1988). Sometimes the widening of options for shareholders leads to greater complexity in the legislation, but the Government's avowed concern (and perennial excuse) has been with the user of the legislation, not with drafting elegance. The Act comes into force progressively through this year and next.

The controversial practice of off-balance-sheet financing has been another target of the Act. Under pressure from the accounting pro-

fession, the Government has introduced "subsidiary undertaking", which applies to the preparation of group accounts and is designed to curb this development.

The new definition represents a shift of emphasis from ownership to control and also extends to unincorporated associations and partnerships. The requirement to consolidate (and bring on to the parents' balance sheet all of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities) will now apply to many undertakings not previously treated as subsidiaries.

The Act also removes the obligation on many small and medium-sized groups to prepare consolidated accounts and includes a provision enabling Stock Exchange companies which do not wish to provide full accounts to send financial statements.

Life in the company secretary's office is also due to become easier. When a charge is created over a company's property, failure to register it within 24 days is no longer a terminal event. Instead, the priority of the lender is deferred until the charge particulars are delivered.

PRIVATE companies can now transact their business by written resolution instead of convening artificial meetings, where shareholder representatives raise their hands like puppets for companies which are wholly owned within a group. This will save much time, although for companies with substantial membership, the requirement that all must sign the resolution will be impractical.

The new "elective resolution" allows a unanimous vote of mem-

bers to opt out of a number of internal procedures, for example, annual general meetings. The list will be extended by statutory instrument. Then there is a new provision to allow companies to execute documents as if they were under seal, merely by signature.

For listed public companies with higher profiles, there are changes which strengthen the law. There is a new formal procedure for voluntary, free notification of mergers, with automatic clearance in four weeks in most cases. Shareholdings which might build into a bid situation will be easier to flush out: the threshold for disclosure of interest in shares is reduced from 5 per cent to 3 per cent and the deadline for notification from five to two days.

● The author is a partner in the firm Lawrence Graham.

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## THE LAW

## Tallying the profit in a loss

Few in England would seek to defend the worst excesses of jury awards for personal injury in the United States where huge figures are freely dispensed by jurors only too ready to identify themselves with the victim.

American jurors last year awarded a single victim \$76 million (£47 million) for health problems caused by asbestos exposure, an 11-year-old quadriplegic \$30 million and to someone who lost both legs \$58 million. Even allowing for contingency fees for the lawyers of between 30 to 40 per cent, the victim in each case was left with a sum which in England would be a dream.

Perpetuating self-interest is not the sole American jury motivation for these large awards. In the course of a claim for injury arising from vehicle design, documents reveal that the manufacturer had weighed up the cost of curing a design defect against paying out claims which might otherwise arise. The jury, very properly, were angered that the victim had been needlessly injured by this policy and the multi-million-dollar award was designed to punish the manufacturer as well as to compensate the plaintiff.

In England, punitive awards for injury compensation are not made. Neither do we use juries to assess damages, although an appeal is pending on an application by a plaintiff arising from the King's Cross Underground disaster for leave to have a claim for exemplary damages assessed by a jury.

Awards in England are held in check

## Damages awards in the UK are hopelessly out

of date, leaving us fair game for the unscrupulous.

Douglas Stewart argues for fundamental changes

by the common sense of our judges and by the history of precedent. Damages are designed to restore the victim to his/her pre-accident situation in so far as money can do so, and this fictional charade has led to an informal tariff which enables experienced lawyers to give advice as to the likely value of a claim for the loss of an eye or for spinal injuries.

However, the tariff is by no means generous. A teenager put in a wheelchair for life may get an award of about £80,000 for pain and suffering and loss of amenity. Only if there are claims for nursing care and substantial loss of earnings would the damages rise to about £1 million.

Many victims regard our scale of damages as inadequate and, in some cases, as downright insulting. Highly publicized, huge, mid-Atlantic settlements in claims with an American element have led many victims without that element to feel cheated of proper compensation.

The award of only £3,500 to parents for the death of a child is long out of date and does not meet the expectations of society. Both the Law Society and the Bar Council have pressed for an increase

## LEGAL BRIEF

to £10,000, a figure suggested in a consultation paper issued by the Lord Chancellor's Department. That type of payment has been made on an *ex gratia* basis following the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster in a laudable attempt by P&O to meet public expectations.

Victims and their families are expecting more, whether for fatality or for injury. Besides increasing the levels, the

## An award of only £3,500 to parents for the death of a child is long out of date

courts should now review their attitude to exemplary damages by making what are, in effect, punitive awards in suitable cases.

This would lead to significant payments which, besides helping the victim, would also show the court's disapproval and, therefore, that of the nation of the behaviour of the defendant.

The prospect of a carefully measured

exemplary damage award coupled with adverse publicity would act as a deterrent to corner-cutting with safety.

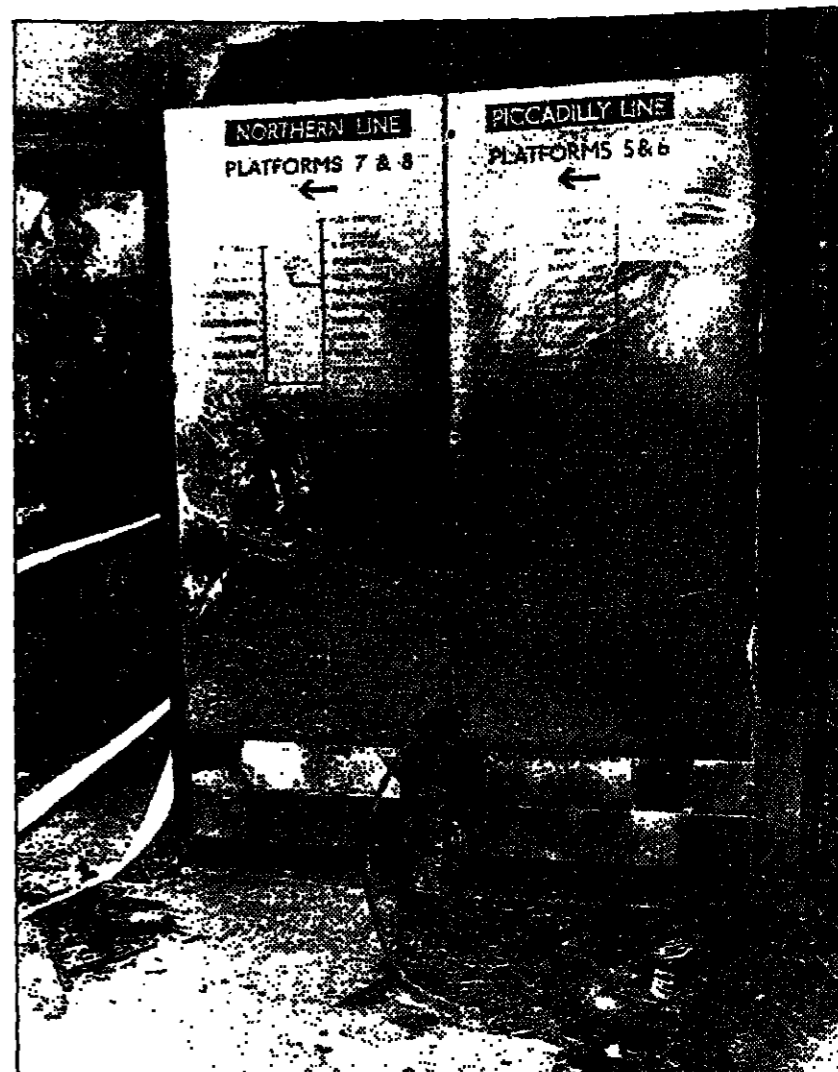
There is a real suspicion that the United Kingdom, with its lowly levels of damages and its comparatively lax product liability laws, is a soft touch for testing out new drugs or vehicles. The Consumers' Association has already drawn attention to this issue.

Since the House of Lords decision in *Rookes v Barnard* in 1964, awards of exemplary damages have been severely restricted, although one gateway left open was that this award could be made where the profit calculatedly made by a defendant as a result of a deliberate act exceeded the plaintiff's losses. That gateway should be more regularly used and Parliament should widen the gateway to meet public expectation.

No doubt, some will contend that it is unworthy for victims to seek vengeance or for them to have increased compensation. Let them sit in a solicitor's office and see the human tragedies. Let them visit Stoke Mandeville Hospital and see the results of man's inhumanity to man. Let them see the insufferable hardships which accident victims have to bear in terms of their lives and their livelihoods.

Exemplary damages, judiciously applied and coupled with an urgent update on levels of damages generally, are long overdue. There is a need to change quickly to reflect the mood of the nation.

● The writer is a solicitor in private practice. He is author of *A Family At Law* and is a member of the American Institute for Injury Reduction.



Mute testimony: should a jury assess damages for the King's Cross blaze?

## Law Report June 5 1990 Court of Appeal

## Councils retained no interest in property transferred to water authorities

Sheffield City Council v Yorkshire Water Services Ltd and Another (and 16 related actions)

Before: Sir Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor [Judgment May 17] Properties originally owned by a local authority for the purposes of performing its statutory functions for the supply of water and disposal of sewage were fully transferred to and vested in the water authority that took over those functions under legislation which came into effect on April 1, 1974.

Accordingly, the local authority could not argue that it retained any beneficial interest in those properties that entitled it to payment or compensation from a private company which was the water authority's successor in title and the present owner of the properties.

Sir Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, so held on a preliminary issue heard by agreement of the parties on a summons by the defendants, Yorkshire Water Services Ltd and Yorkshire Water Authority (a body corporate), to strike out as vexatious the claim of Sheffield City Council for a declaration, *inter alia*, that prior to September 1, 1989 the Yorkshire Water Authority held certain land for the purpose of performing its statutory functions under the Water Act 1973 for Sheffield City Council but was subject to the right of the water authority to use the land for those purposes.

There were 16 other actions all raising the same point in which each plaintiff was a local authority which prior to April 1, 1974 had provided water and sewerage services in its area.

These parties were: Hastings Borough Council v Southern Water Services Ltd and Southern Water Authority; Southampton City Council v Southern Water Services Ltd and Southern Water Authority; Nottingham City Council v Severn Trent Water Ltd and

Severn-Trent Water Authority; Newport Borough Council v Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig and Welsh Water Authority; Kingston upon Hull City Council v Yorkshire Water Services Ltd and Yorkshire Water Authority; Exeter City Council v South West Water Services Ltd and South West Water Authority; Doncaster Borough Council v Yorkshire Water Services Ltd and Yorkshire Water Authority; Doncaster Borough Council v Severn Trent Water Ltd and Severn-Trent Water Authority; Birmingham City Council v Severn Trent Water Ltd and Severn-Trent Water Authority; Birmingham City Council v Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig and Welsh Water Authority; Ipswich and Ewel Borough Council v Thames Water Utilities Ltd and Thames Water Authority; Manchester City Council v North West Water Ltd and North West Water Authority; Norwich City Council v Anglian Water Services Ltd and Anglian Water Authority; Wolverhampton Borough Council v Severn Trent Water Ltd and Severn-Trent Water Authority; Tameside Borough Council v Thames Water Utilities Ltd and Thames Water Authority; Kirklees Borough Council v Yorkshire Water Services Ltd and Yorkshire Water Authority.

The case for the local authorities was argued by reference to the claim brought by Sheffield. Mr Anthony Scriven, QC and Mr Geoffrey Vos for the plaintiffs; Mr Michael Beloff, QC and Mr A. W. H. Charles for the defendants.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that each plaintiff was a local authority (city or borough council) which prior to April 1, 1974 provided water and sewerage services for its area. Each second defendant was a newly created government water authority which had responsibility for water services from April 1, 1974 by virtue of the Water Act 1973. In order to enable the water

authority to perform its function under the Water Act 1973 the local authority's water and sewerage undertakings, which included properties used for the supply of water and disposal of sewage, were "transferred to and vested in" the second defendant under the Local Government Act 1972 and the Local Authorities (Property) Order (SI 1973 No 1861).

Each first defendant was a company formed for the privatization of the water services and became the successor of the water authority under section 4(2) of the Water Act 1989.

As a result, the property which before April 1, 1974 was vested in the local authority for public purposes had been transferred to the private company for private purposes, but subject to the statutory duties relating to the supply of water and sewerage services.

Each plaintiff local authority was dissatisfied with that process. But it did not challenge the legality of the 1989 privatization process as such. The approach was more subtle.

In outline it contended that the transfer of property to the new water authority on April 1, 1974 was not an out and out transfer of the full beneficial interest in such property but only a transfer to the extent necessary to enable the water authority to discharge its statutory functions.

It contended that if the new company sold any of the properties for the purpose of distributing the proceeds among shareholders then such proceeds would have to be used for the purpose of discharging the water and sewerage functions and the rights of the water authority and its successor, the private company, would have come to an end. Consequently, the proceeds of sale would revert to the plaintiff local authority.

The critical question was what was the true construction of the words "transferred to and vested in" in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the 1973 Order.

His Lordship had no doubt that apart from any special context those words would operate to transfer to the water authority whatever assets were vested in the local authority for water purposes.

In the absence of a compelling limitation, a transfer of property from one person to another *prima facie* implied that the transferee would receive whatever interest the transferor had. But the plaintiff said that here there were compelling features which led to a different conclusion. It relied on two separate but interconnected arguments:

1 There were cases that established that Acts of Parliament which vested, for example, streets (or sewers or sea walls) in the highway authorities for the performance of their statutory functions did not operate to vest the land on which the streets ran as a whole but only such interest in the street as was necessary for

the discharge of the statutory function and only for as long as the street was a highway; similarly, the plaintiff said, here.

His Lordship accepted that the principle was well established but found that it did not apply to the instant case, for all the decided cases were simply dealing with statutory provisions referring to the "vesting" of something which was not land itself.

There was no deemed transfer by the owner. The subject matter was not property itself but a street, a sewer, a sea wall, that is some element in the land, something less than the whole soil.

Furthermore, the great cases were all cases in which private property of a subject was said to have been expropriated for public purposes by an Act of Parliament. Here the transfer of land was from one defendant public authority to another public authority for the same function.

2 The plaintiff's second argument was that since no compensation was expressed to be payable for the transfer of assets from the old local authorities to the water authorities the 1973 Order would be confiscatory if it operated to vest the whole beneficial interest in the water authority.

Parliament was to be taken not to intend confiscation without compensation and therefore the court should avoid a construction which produced that result.

Therefore, it was submitted, the court should reach the conclusion that the beneficial interest remained in the old local authority and the plaintiff, save to the extent that it was for the time being required for the discharge of statutory functions.

That principle found its classic statement in *Central Control Board v Cannon Brewery Co Ltd* (1919) AC 744, 752 per Lord Atkinson:

"An intention to take away property from a subject without giving to him a legal right to compensation for the loss of it is not to be imputed to the legislature unless that intention is expressed in unequivocal terms."

Mr Beloff submitted that the principle had no application where a local authority was the body from which the property was taken for it was not a "subject" but an emanation of government and he relied on *R v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Newham LBC* (1985) 84 LQR 639 as authority to that effect.

Although his Lordship could not regard the *Newham* case as deciding that the presumption could never apply to a statutory provision transferring property from a local authority, it did establish that in certain cases involving the statutory transfer of property appropriate to a public purpose from one authority charged with carrying out that purpose to another

authority charged with the same purpose, the presumption might either not apply or might be rebutted.

The facts of the case disclosed a reorganization of the water services. In such a scheme of public reorganization there was no room for any concept of confiscation or expropriation. The legislation in 1973 and 1974 simply transferred public functions and related assets from one public body to another and had no element of appropriation without compensation.

Accordingly, the plaintiff's argument failed: the whole of the beneficial interest in the properties was transferred by paragraphs 7 and 8 of the 1973 Order; no obligation to pay and no right to claim compensation arose because of the transfer; and no interest of any nature was retained in such property by the old authorities.

Solicitors: Travers Smith Braithwaite, Treasury Solicitor.

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## Keepers of dog known to be aggressive liable for injury

Smith v Ainger and Another

Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Woolf and Lord Justice Butler-Sloss

[Judgment May 16]

The keeper of a dog known to have a propensity to attack other dogs was liable in damages to a plaintiff who had sustained a fracture of his left leg after being knocked over by the aggressive dog when it lunged to attack the plaintiff's dog.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Christopher Richard Smith, against the dismissal by Mr Justice Ian Kennedy of his claim for damages against the defendants, Philip John Ainger and Wilfred Douglas Ainger. The plaintiff was awarded £5,000 general damages and £2,203.81 special damages plus interest.

Section 2 of the Animals Act 1971 provides: "(2) Where damage is caused by an animal which does not belong to a dangerous species, a keeper of the animal is liable for the damage, if— (a) the damage is of a kind which the animal, unless restrained, was likely to cause or which, if caused by the animal, was likely to be severe; and (b) the likelihood of the damage or of its being of the kind which is not normally found in animals of the same species; and (c) those characteristics were known to that keeper."

Mr Roderick James for the plaintiff; Mr Mark R. West for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL said that the judge had found that as the defendants' dog, Sam, lunged at the plaintiff's dog, the second defendant was pulled off balance and fell on the road. He did not lose hold of the lead but Sam was able to reach the plaintiff and his dog.

Sam made to attack the plaintiff's dog and in doing so dashed against the plaintiff's legs, knocking him to the ground and causing a vertical fracture of

the lower end of his left femur extending into the knee joint. The attack was an attack by dog on dog to which the plaintiff's accident was incidental.

The case for the plaintiff was based primarily on the provisions of section 2(2) of the 1971 Act. The problems to which the interpretation of that section gave rise had been discussed in at least two cases in the Court of Appeal: *Cummings v Granger* (1977) QB 397 and *Curtis v Betts* (unreported, November 23, 1989).

It was clear that paragraph (a) could be established in two quite separate ways.

The words "was likely" gave rise to difficulty. In many contexts "likely" meant "probable" or "more probable than not". But in other contexts it might have a wider meaning so that a likely event included an event "such as might happen" or "such as might well happen" or "where there is a material risk that it will happen" as well as events which are "more probable than not".

In the present context the wider meaning was to be preferred. Parliament could not have intended that a keeper of a dog with a known propensity to bite strangers could escape liability by establishing that only 40 per cent of such persons had been bitten in the past. Moreover, such a construction would represent a radical departure from the old law.

The two main remaining issues in the instant case both arose out of paragraph (a). Was personal injury to a human being a kind of damage which Sam, unless restrained, was likely to cause; and was personal injury to a human being, if caused by Sam, likely to be severe?

The kind of damage concerned was personal injury to a human being caused by the direct application of force, and if the personal injury was the result of an attack by a dog it was unrealistic to distinguish between a bite and the consequences of a buffet.

There was great force in the argument that the injury to the plaintiff involved a combination of circumstances which could not properly be regarded as likely to coincide. However, the correct approach to the case was simpler.

It was clear from the dog register at Woking police station that two complaints about Sam had been made to the police in the past. It was also clear that on two occasions Sam had attacked another dog and on each occasion the owner of the other dog had suffered bites in endeavouring to separate the two dogs, although those bites were described as relatively minor.

The judge was clearly satisfied that Sam was likely to attack another dog if the other dog offended him in some way. The attack in the instant case took place in a high street. In such a place another dog was very likely to be with its owner and on a lead.

Furthermore, if Sam attacked the other dog there was a material risk that the owner of the other dog would intervene to defend his animal and would be bitten or buffeted as a result of his intervention.

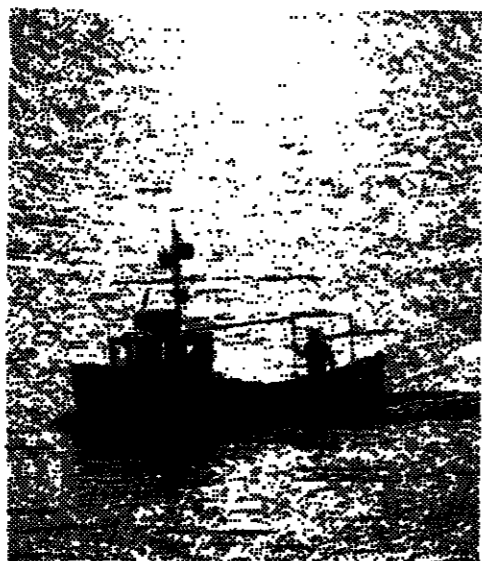
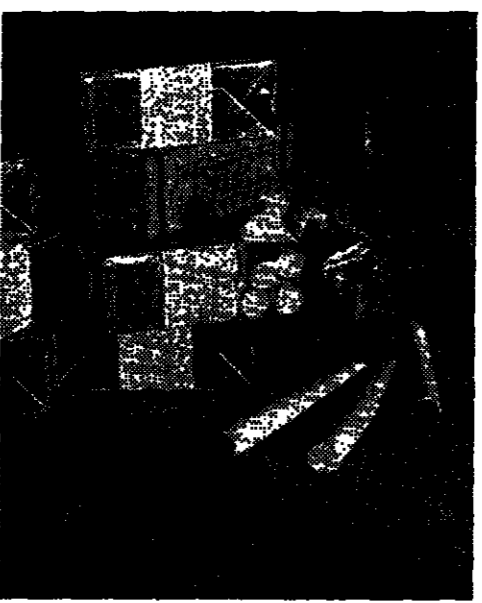
In the light of those findings the injuries caused to the plaintiff did constitute damage of a kind which, in the circumstances, Sam, unless restrained, was likely to cause.

On the second limb of paragraph (a) his Lordship would have been disposed to agree with the judge's conclusion that it could not be said that it was likely that any injury caused by Sam would be severe. The previous injuries inflicted by Sam were quite minor.

In the light, however, of *Cummings v Granger* and *Curtis v Betts* it seemed that damage caused by a large dog such as an alsatian was likely to be "severe" within the meaning of section 2(2). Accordingly, on the facts of the case the second limb of paragraph (a) was satisfied also.

Solicitors: Tilbrook Hunt & Lock, Woking; Mort Kirtley & Ogden, Woking.

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Our new Northern Divisional Office in Manchester will be responsible for prosecution of cases coming from the North of England and for VAT Tribunals in the North of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It's here that we now have opportunities for barristers and solicitors (either qualified or about to qualify).

We can offer salaries in a range from £14,238 - £24,075 (due for review by August), and, as part of the Government Legal Service, we also offer excellent prospects for a stimulating and rewarding career. We'll encourage and support you in the development of your professional interests and you'll find that promotion within the Service is made on the basis of personal ability and performance.

If you would like more information, telephone Derek Pratt on 071-865 5131 or write to him at the Solicitor's Office, HM Customs and Excise, 22 Upper Ground, London SE1 9PJ. If you would like to come and see for yourself the type of work we do, make an appointment to come and visit us.

For full details of the posts and an application form (to be returned by 26 June 1990) write, quoting reference G8451, to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

HM Customs and Excise is an equal opportunity employer.

**ASSISTANT TO HEAD  
OF EDUCATION  
LAWYER - TO £40,000**

Our Client is one of the City's most prestigious international law firms, committed to the provision of a wide range of in-house training to maintain the highest possible standards of fee-earner excellence. The firm is expanding the scope of the training function and an assistant to the Head of Education and Training is now sought.

The position is new and challenging. Working closely with fee-earners at all levels in all disciplines, the role will involve establishing areas where training will be of most benefit, creating and delivering courses for assistant solicitors and articled clerks and the conduct of informal seminars and discussion groups.

The successful applicant will be a commercial lawyer from either a professional or academic background, with proven drafting and organisational skills. He or she will be attracted by a role which demands creative responsibility and interpersonal skills as well as a legal mind. Appropriate training for this new position will be provided.

For further information, in complete confidence, please contact Jonathan Macrae on 071-405 6062 (081-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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Challenge and Development in Commercial Law  
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## South East

Our client offers the opportunity to develop your career within one of the leading companies in its field. Renowned for the quality of both their product and their training and development, your future is in very safe hands.

You would be a key member of a small but dynamic Legal Department of a major manufacturing and marketing company with several operations in the UK. The workload is challenging and varied, and may include acquisitions, contract advice and drafting, employment law, property law/conveyancing and health and safety law.

Ideally, you should be a graduate with a minimum of two years' post-qualifying experience, looking for a first step in a commercial environment. You must be highly self-motivated, adaptable, and possess a strong commercial awareness.

c.£22,000 + car + excellent benefits

Good presentation and communication skills are essential, as is the ability to operate at senior levels within the company. Preference will be given to candidates with experience of conveyancing and property law.

The rewards are excellent, with a salary up to £22,000, company car, pension scheme and substantial discount on our products. We also offer a challenging and satisfying environment with the training and development to progress your career.

To find out more information please call Kate Stobbs on 071-580 8808, or send your CV to her at Moxon Dolphin Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6JJ, quoting reference 4264.

Our client is an equal opportunities employer hence this vacancy is open to both men and women regardless of ethnic origin.

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EXECUTIVE SEARCH &amp; SELECTION

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
LAWYER**

an innovative and challenging role

1-3 years qualified to £40,000 + banking benefits

Working for the UK merchant banking arm of this major US Bank, a Legal Counsel can expect exposure to a range of banking transactions, a high level of responsibility and proactive involvement in the bank's operations worldwide.

Based in Central London this role will involve a broad range of work, in particular:

- working closely with specialist banking teams to develop innovative financing techniques
- execution of financing transactions, including supervision of external lawyers
- development of standard documentation for financial products
- advice to management on legal matters

Unlike many legal roles in banking this position will not involve the continuous processing of

routine transactions or day to day compliance work. International travel will be necessary, often at short notice.

Candidates should be solicitors or barristers from a City firm or banking institution. Strong interpersonal skills, drive and a practical approach to legal problems are essential.

The importance of this role is reflected in the high basic salary and attractive package that will include mortgage subsidy, bonus and company car. Long term career prospects within the international structure of the bank are excellent.

For further information please contact Paul Mewis or Nick Root on 071-936 2565 (071-627 1995 evenings/weekends) or write enclosing a full C.V. to Taylor Root, Ludgate House, 107 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB.

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**LEGAL  
ADVISER**Offshore contracting  
industryLondon based  
Excellent salary  
and benefits

Our client is a successful contractor to the offshore oil and gas industry and our activities cover design, project management, fabrication and installation engineering. The Company is at the forefront of Offshore Engineering worldwide.

We now wish to strengthen our international department and have an excellent opportunity for a qualified Lawyer with 8+ years of commercial experience to work in London.

The successful applicant will be responsible for providing a full range of legal services to London Office management including the review of tender documents and proposals, drafting contracts, negotiations of contracts with Clients and Sub-Contractors, monitoring contract compliance, reviewing claims involving the Company and liaison with outside counsel on litigation matters. Some international travel will be a feature of the position.

If you are self-motivated with the ability to react quickly and professionally to challenging situations and some of your experience has been associated with either the petrochemical or offshore industries then we are very interested in hearing from you. This is a senior level appointment and career opportunities within the Corporation are excellent. The salary and benefits package will be all that you would expect from a large international Company.

Please write with full career details quoting reference 5339 to Hazel O'Brien, Stafford Long & Partners Recruitment Limited, Kirkman House, 12/14 Whitfield Street, London W1P 5RD.

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**Company Secretary  
with a legal emphasis**

## Midlands

c. £30,000, car, benefits

This is a major international British-based plc with a wide range of manufacturing operations throughout the world. The post of Company Secretary reports to a main board director, as part of the small group headquarters team. You will be responsible for a range of duties including the administration of and liaison with the group's external advisers on group properties, licensing agreements, patents, pensions, insurance, statutory returns and reporting requirements of the Stock Exchange and similar bodies. There will also be significant involvement with the legal and administrative aspects of acquisitions and disposals.

You should have a legal or company secretarial background and qualifications, within a commercial or

industrial framework. Familiarity with most of the above activities is essential. In order to keep pace with the rest of the team you must also be highly professional, confident of your abilities and prepared to make a strong commitment to a very successful, expanding and profitable organisation.

Terms of employment reflect the quality of the organisation, and include generous assistance to relocate to an attractive part of the Midlands.

To apply please send a copy of your CV to Charles Theaker, Theaker Monro & Newman, Wrens Court, 60 Victoria Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B72 1SY, quoting reference 4132, or telephone for an application form on 021-355 8868.

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RECRUITMENT AND PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS  
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ASSOCIATE OFFICES THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND THE USA**International Shipping**

Our Clients, based in central London, are Managers of a number of leading Mutual Liability Insurance Associations, including a long established Protection and Indemnity (P&I) Club operating worldwide within the shipping industry.

Due to an increased volume in activity, the P&I Club Managers now seek two further lawyers to augment their thriving practice. As a member of the Legal team, the successful candidate will play a leading role in the management of international shipping litigation, as well as providing more general advice in relation to the interpretation and negotiation of shipping contracts.

Candidates for both these positions should be qualified Barristers or Solicitors, ideally aged 25-30, with the drive and acumen necessary to succeed within an international commercial environment. Preference will be given to candidates with shipping experience and linguistic skills.

A highly competitive remuneration package is offered together with the opportunity for considerable career development.

If you would like to be considered for either of these positions, please contact Lucy Boyd, a Barrister at Lipson Lloyd-Jones.

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## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

### £100-300,000

Our Client, one of London's most dynamic and forward-thinking law firms, seeks a further senior commercial property lawyer.

The Property Department's work embraces all aspects of commercial property including development, funding, sale and purchase, leasing and secured lending for a wide range of developer, institutional and retail clients.

Due to the present and anticipated growth in the department, an additional ambitious lawyer with substantial commercial property experience is sought. A senior assistant or already a partner elsewhere, the successful candidate will relish the opportunity to take a prominent role in the expansion of this area of the firm's practice.

The highly competitive remuneration and, where appropriate, partnership package will be hard to match.

For further information, please contact **Alistair Dougall** on 071-405 6062 (081-773 3702 evenings/weekends) or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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## In-house Corporate/Commercial Lawyer

- ◆ Energy Industry
- ◆ Challenging Corporate/Commercial Work
- ◆ Circa 5 years' experience

Our client is a world-class player in the energy industry, with some of the largest operating resources in Western Europe. Growth and diversification plans include major joint-ventures, large construction projects and complex sales contracts. Research and development is supported by advanced laboratories and technical expertise. Environmentally aware, they are committed to a 'clean' environment.

Planned expansion of their legal department in Central London has created the opportunity for a commercially-minded lawyer to join them. Typical areas of work include major commercial contracts, corporate law, EEC law, property matters and general legal advice. It is expected that a typical portfolio would comprise a broad cross-section of these matters. Substantial responsibility will be given from the outset and the work initially will be tailored to individual strengths and interests. A very large proportion of legal work is handled in-house.

The ideal candidate will be a qualified lawyer with broad commercial experience, sound business acumen and a proven track record of success to date. It is unlikely, however, that applicants with less than four years' post-qualification experience would have sufficient breadth of experience for this demanding role.

Excellent prospects to progress exist both within the legal department and within general management. An excellent remuneration package is offered, including a company car and a minimum of 28 days' annual holiday.

Interested applicants should forward their Curriculum Vitae (including details of current salary and benefits), to Liz Salter at Michael Page Legal, Page House, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH. (Telephone 071-831 2000, fax 071-831 2223). Details will be held in the strictest confidence and will not be forwarded to our client without express prior permission.

**Michael Page Legal**  
International Recruitment Consultants

## COMPANY/COMMERCIAL LAWYERS

### Central London

Our client one of the world's leading information technology groups with substantial business interests in the UK, currently seeks additional lawyers to join a highly professional and commercial legal department based in Central London.

The young dynamic legal team works closely with all levels of management, each lawyer handling their own projects and advising specific business operations on a wide range of high quality company/commercial matters.

The positions will appeal to Solicitors or Barristers, up to 3 years' qualified who have gained experience in some of the following areas: acquisitions, disposals, joint ventures, technology licensing, distributorship and other commercial agreements.

### c£25k to £35k + Car + Benefits

One position will have a particular emphasis on corporate and international joint venture work and the ideal candidate for this appointment must have a strong City background including corporate commercial experience.

Applicants must possess excellent interpersonal skills and commercial awareness and be keen to pursue a rewarding and challenging career in industry.

For further information, interested applicants should telephone Robert Drury LLB (Hons) on 071-437 0464, or write to him, enclosing brief details, at the address below.

**ROBERT • WALTERS • ASSOCIATES**

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Queens House 1 Leicester Place London WC2H 7BP  
Telephone: 071-437 0464

## Senior or Principal Clerk with a bias towards training?

At Senior or Principal grade at the moment, you will have had at least three years' experience of working in a Magistrates Court.

Most of all, you thoroughly enjoy all aspects of training and are looking for a post that will let you combine your talents as a court clerk with those of training.

Leicester has an extensive, planned training programme which includes day and evening seminars, plus residential and/or weekend courses: we want an experienced Clerk with first class presentation skills to work alongside our Training Officer to input specific legal training of both Magistrates and Staff at these sessions. This should take up about 40% of your time. For the

remainder, you will continue with your Court work - indeed, we want you to have the sort of ambitions and aspirations to work eventually towards Deputy Clerkship, and ultimately to Clerk of the Justices level.

Does this sound your sort of challenge? Do you have a genuine interest (and obvious talent) for training? If so, we'd like to meet you to discuss this unusual job in more detail.

For an application form in the first instance, contact Mrs Karen Tolton on Leicester (0533) 527803. Leicester Magistrates' Courts Committee, PO Box 1, Town Hall, Leicester LE1 9BE. (Completed application forms must be returned by first post 23rd June 1990).

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**£excellent + car Chiswick**

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Our growth creates a new position at the company's modern offices in Chiswick for a Solicitor or Barrister with up to three years' post-qualification experience - not necessarily oil & gas.

Reporting to the Senior Legal Adviser, you will handle a broad range of matters and, in particular, joint venture agreements, drilling

contracts and a wide range of new project work.

As part of a small specialist team supporting our sustained growth, this is a challenging and demanding position and some overseas travel will be required.

In addition to an attractive salary, we offer a company car, non-contributory pension scheme, free medical and life insurance, restaurant with free lunches and assistance with relocation where appropriate.

Please telephone or send your cv to: Stephen Cole, Personnel Manager, Ultramar Exploration Limited, Adelaide House, 626 Chiswick High Road, Chiswick, London W4 5RS. Tel: 081-994 5556. Fax: 081-994 9871.



## DO YOU HAVE... PENSIONS POTENTIAL?

Our client, Norwich Union Insurance, needs no introduction. Naturally, such a company has a powerful legal team - one comprising 31 solicitors, 20 legal executives and over 100 support staff; quality of personnel is as important as quantity, however, and exacting standards will therefore apply to the current vacancies in the Life and Pensions Business Department.

Applications are sought from solicitors and barristers with upwards of 2 years' post-qualification experience. A relevant background is desirable but candidates of proven intellect and ability - who can adapt - will also be considered. A varied workload will include highly creative elements such as originating new pensions products, together with counselling pensions consultants and others, drafting and so on.

Remuneration for these positions will be excellent - reflecting our client's policy of competing for the best-available talent - and will include a comprehensive large-company package. Appointees will also benefit from the attractive Norwich location and surrounding countryside.

For further information please contact Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.



**NORWICH OFFICES**

**SOLICITORS/ BARRISTERS**



## ASSISTANT GROUP SECRETARY-MAJOR PLC

c. £35,000+car+Profit Related Bonus Central London

-A key role at the centre of one of the UK's leading retail groups

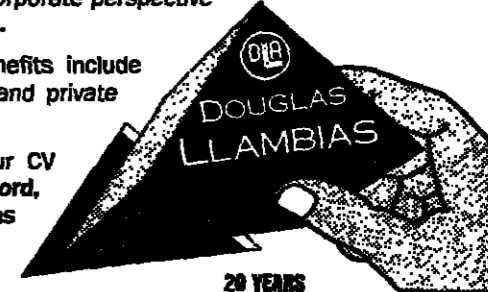
Our client, a household name, is a forward thinking group which has been at the forefront of the retailing revolution during the 1980's. Turnover for the financial year just ended approached £3 billion and the average number of employees during the year was in excess of 58,000.

Reporting to the Group Secretary and Legal Adviser you will be responsible for the normal range of statutory and Stock Exchange work but will make your mark through your technical and commercial contribution to acquisitions, disposals and related matters.

Probably in your late twenties/early thirties, you are a legally biased Chartered Secretary, or hold another appropriate qualification. You must have around five years' experience at the centre of a PLC which has been corporately active in the recent past. Your technical secretarial skills must be backed by a legal mind, a broad corporate perspective and a high level of energy and self motivation.

Salary is for discussion as indicated. Benefits include an executive car, pension, life assurance and private health insurance.

Please write, in confidence, enclosing your CV and current salary details to Lesley Gifford, Company Secretarial Division, Douglas Llamblas Associates Limited, 410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS.



Douglas Llamblas Associates, 410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS.  
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## Director of Staff and Administration City Law Firm

London

c£40,000 + Benefits

We are a long established, successful and expanding firm of Solicitors based in the City of London. Through paying particular attention to providing the very highest quality of advice and service to our clients, supported by the extensive use of modern technology, we have developed a particularly strong reputation in the commercial property, corporate and financial fields.

The firm has grown significantly in recent years and now comprises 21 partners and a total staff in excess of 140.

In response to our recent growth and, in order to strengthen our management structure, we propose to appoint an experienced and sensitive senior-level administrator.

The Director will be responsible for all aspects of the firm's administration (other than finance) and staff management and will report to the firm's Administration Partner.

This challenging position requires someone who is of partnership calibre, possesses proven and highly developed management skills and expertise, and has the ability to communicate effectively and to motivate people at all levels. Previous experience in a professional environment would be an advantage.

Please write with full career details to Richard Miller, Administration Partner, Bischoff & Co., PO Box 613, 35 City Road, London EC1Y 1BY.

**Bischoff & Co.**

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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Most of the departments within Clifford Chance have their own full-time Information Officers, the majority of whom are qualified lawyers. Each departmental Information Officer plays a key role in the operation and development of his or her Department.

A qualified property lawyer is needed to take over the role of Senior Information Officer within the Property Department. The Department has an established information and precedents system, which the new Information Officer will be able to expand and develop in the future.

The job includes not only the administration of the information system but also: the production of a weekly departmental information sheet (dealing with major developments in the field, relevant Court decisions, new precedents etc); maintenance and preparation of mailing lists in connection with the despatch of technical and public relations material; regular liaison meetings with the other Information Officers and those responsible for libraries and education within the firm; application of CD-ROM and other relevant new technology; etc.

The Information Officer administers and participates in the departmental education programme.

When the new holder of this post has been recruited we shall seek a qualified Assistant Information Officer for the Department.

Experience in the field of commercial property law is essential. The ability to use word processing and database equipment is desirable, but the necessary training can be given within the firm if necessary.

Please apply to:

**Teddy Bourne**  
Clifford Chance  
Blackfriars House  
19 New Bridge Street  
London EC4V 6BY.

## CLIFFORD CHANCE

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## Director of the Serious Fraud Office

The first Director of the Serious Fraud Office is retiring, and the Attorney General will appoint his successor as soon as possible. Applications for this important and challenging job are now invited.

The Office was established in 1988 to investigate and prosecute the most serious and complex cases of fraud. The Director is in overall charge of the Office, reporting to the Attorney General and supported by his own staff of about 100, including lawyers and accountants. As well as leading the staff and managing the substantial budget, he or she will be involved in developing the role of the Office, presenting its work to Parliament and the public and contributing to policies, at national and international level, to combat fraud.

The successful candidate should have substantial relevant experience and an understanding of the legal issues involved in bringing fraud cases to trial. He or she should have qualifications in law or possibly accountancy. Management experience would also be desirable.

The appointment will probably be for 5 years, with the possibility of an extension. A shorter appointment is not ruled out. The salary will be for negotiation.

If you would like to be considered please write, enclosing a full CV, and giving the names of 2 referees who may be approached in confidence, to Brian Cameron, Cabinet Office (CSC), Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB. For further details of the post, please contact Brian Cameron on 0256 846453 (answering service operates outside office hours on 0256 468551). Closing date for applications is 20 June 1990.

If you prefer in the first place to discuss this appointment on a confidential basis, please telephone Margaret Harrop (071-210 3290) who will make any necessary arrangements.

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Company Secretary

£30,000 p.a. + car

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Reporting to the Company Secretary, you will be expected to assist in the provision of secretarial and legal services to the parent and subsidiary companies. Your duties will include assistance in the preparations for meetings, the servicing of the Company's listings in London, New York, Amsterdam and Brussels, share register servicing and monitoring, maintenance of statutory records, ensuring compliance with statutory requirements and assistance in the production of Company reports.

You should be professionally qualified, either as a lawyer or Company Secretary, and have experience in company secretarial work in a PLC. You should be a self-starter, able to work on your own initiative and have good communication skills.

We offer a competitive salary, commensurate with your experience and attractive fringe benefits.

If you are interested, please write to Gisela Gledhill, Company Secretary at

Bass PLC,  
66 Chiltern Street,  
London  
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Write to me, their recruitment adviser, in complete confidence, to discuss this opportunity: Mrs Indira Brown, Berndtson International, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL, 071-222 5555 during office hours or 071-722 9398 between 9 and 10 p.m.

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You will have full responsibility for your own workload whilst being a member of our small legal team. There will be opportunities for you to work on other subjects and to further your professional development.

We offer an excellent basic salary plus a performance related bonus and other benefits include:

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If you'd like a chat before you apply, see Foxy, our Principal Solicitor is on extension 2147.

For application form and further details contact:  
Personnel Section, Chiltern District Council,  
King George V Road, Amersham,  
Bucks, HP6 5AW  
Telephone (0494) 729000 ext 2142.  
Closing date: 22 June 1990

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- ▶ A Senior Banking Litigator of between two and five years relevant experience.
- ▶ An Insolvency specialist with at least two years experience.

The successful candidates will enjoy working within a highly progressive and supportive environment where excellence will be rewarded by an extremely attractive remuneration package. For further details of these exciting openings, please contact Michael Silver or June Mesrié, both Solicitors at Lipson Lloyd-Jones.



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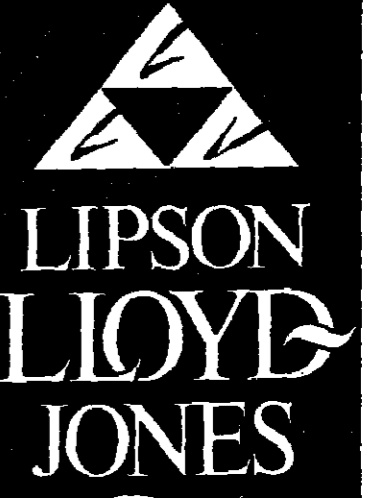
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Our clients, the Manchester office of a major international practice, are acknowledged as leaders in the field of Construction Law.

Owing to an ever increasing workload, a vacancy now exists for a senior construction specialist to join the Manchester team servicing the firm's prestigious clientele of household names in all sectors of the building industry. The work will involve both contentious matters in litigation and arbitration as well as a wide diversity of non-contentious issues.

Applications are invited from ambitious Senior Assistant Solicitors or Partners, ideally with not less than four years construction experience. An exceptional remuneration package will be awarded to those lawyers seeking to work within a friendly but dynamic practice offering the highest quality of work and the best available technical and administrative back-up resources.

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### ISLINGTON HEALTH AUTHORITY MANAGER OF WOMENS HEALTH SERVICES

**SALARY £22,620 - £25,340 incl  
LWA and London Supplement  
(APPLICANTS SHOULD POSSESS  
AN RGN AND RM QUALIFICATION)**

This post is part of an organisational change which forms a number of initiatives designed to centralise and develop the quality and efficiency of Women's Health Services in the Acute Unit.

The unit of management comprises integrated Midwifery Services, Neonatal Unit, Gynaecology Services, Colposcopy Unit, Termination of Pregnancy Services and Family Planning Clinics.

We are seeking a highly competent person with proven general management skills and a high record of achievement in developing services. Evidence of post basic management training is also desirable.

You will need to demonstrate astute leadership skills and the ability to manage major change. As the professional head of Midwifery and Supervisor of Midwives, you are required to have extensive knowledge of current developments in Midwifery. The Maternity Services in the district have recently been the subject of a major review and the responsibility for implementing its recommendations is invested in this post.

As part of the employment package, we can offer you removal expenses and resettlement allowances. As a driver and regular car user, you will be entitled to mileage allowances and an opportunity to join the car leasing scheme.

If you have the commitment and enthusiasm to undertake this challenge, please contact: Sonia Hyde, Assistant General Manager, In-Patient Services, 'F' Block, Whittington Hospital, Tel: 071-272 5070 Ext. 4549, for an informal discussion about the post. Arrangements can also be made for you to meet representatives of the current services.

For information pack, job description and application form, please contact the Acute Unit Personnel Department, Room 343, First Floor, 'F' Block, St Mary's Wing, Whittington Hospital, London, N19 5NF quoting reference number LT/MWHS. Closing date: 31st June, 1990.

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PLEASE SEND FULL CV, WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED TO BERMUDA UNOPENED, TO REF: R2389/TT, PA CONSULTING GROUP, ADVERTISING AND COMMUNICATIONS, HYDE PARK HOUSE, 60A KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON SW1X 7LE. FAX: 071-235 0434.

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